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THE TEXAS PACIFIC BRIBES

PROOFS THAT MR. GEORGE'S CHARGES ARE TRUE.

HOW COL. SCOTT'S CORRUPTION FUND WAS DISBURSED — EX-CONGRESSMAN PARSONS, OF CLEVELAND, ONE OF HIS AGENTS—MORTON C. HUNTER ALSO IMPLICATED—LETTERS FROM GEN. NEWELL, MR. PARSONS, AND OTHERS, TELLING A PART OF THE STORY OF SHAME.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Just how guilty the Democratic portion of the House Pacific Railroads Committee has been in refusing to investigate the charges of corruption in the passage of the original Texas Pacific Railroad grant can be accurately determined, now that the facts submitted to Chairman McLane are sufficiently known. Only a portion of the facts submitted have been ascertained by THE TIMES's correspondent, but with what has been thus gathered, it is hard to understand how the Democratic majority of this committee should have decided that the subject was one that was beyond their *jurisdiction without special* authority from the House, and then take no steps to procure such authority. The question of extending the time of the grant to the *Texas Pacific Company is one that is pending.* If it can be shown that the original contract was obtained through fraud, the original contract surely fails. It is understood that a majority of this committee are already pledged to this extension, and for that reason will not go into anything likely to impair the prospects of their desired object.

It appears that Mr. George submitted to Mr. McLane evidence showing that R. C. Parsons—Dick Parsons—a former member of Congress from Ohio, and recently editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Herald*, was the man who disbursed the land grant bonds among members to the amount of $1,000,000. This is shown in a letter from Parsons bearing as recent a date as April 20, 1880. It appears that Parsons had a contract with Col. Thomas A. Scott, upon which he was to be paid in land grant bonds 10 per cent. of the bonds disbursed by him. This would give him, if the contract had been carried out, as originally drawn up, 100 bonds of $1,000 each. Parsons, in the letter mentioned above, restates the terms of this contract, and further adds that Scott has not yet paid him, only $8,000 having been advanced on account. In the full letter shown to the committee, only an extract of which is given below, Mr. Parsons states what he did with the $8,000 advanced him. Three thousand dollars he placed in his own pockets and $5,000 he divided between two Government officers, one of whom at present holds a high position in this city. The $5,000 paid to these officers was for minor services connected with securing the passage of the subsidy. It appears that Col. Scott, in disbursing large sums in bonds among members and Senators, was not so careful about paying his agents. Although they had written contracts with him for a percentage of the bonds disbursed, yet these contracts were not of a nature that could be enforced in a court, and, as a part of the general system of dishonesty, refusal to pay the men who had done his work came as a matter of course.

Mr. McLane, when shown the letter of Parsons, asked: "Who is Parsons?" He was told that he was a former member of Congress from Ohio. Mr. McLane examined the Congressional records and found that Mr. Parsons was a member of the Congress succeeding that in which the subsidy was passed. Mr. McLane was also shown evidence criminating three Senators, one of whom is at present a member of the Senate. Mr. McLane took pains to ascertain this fact before deciding that no investigation should be had. The two officers who were paid $5,000 by Mr. Parsons performed the service of holding $63,000 in trust for the three Senators, among whom it was finally divided. This constitutes the entire amount of their services.

Gen. Newell, who is responsible for the George letter, has made answer to the statement made by Bond and recently published. He has prepared an interesting statement, covering some of the charges made against him by Bond. He gives first Parsons's letter, to show that Scott had made a similar contract with Parsons, and then quotes a letter from Col. Grafton, of the respectable legal firm of Grafton, Payne & Ladd, who witnessed the contract made between Scott and Newell. Gen. Newell's statement is as follows:

Mr. Bond, in his interview of the 21st, says: "The real agent in this scheme to black-mail us or prevent any legislation favorable to the Texas Pacific is one J. J. Newell." What Mr. Bond calls black-mailing on my part is this: I did call on him and other members of the board on the 11th and other days, and demanded of them the sum of $30,000, with interest for five years, not on a pretended contract with Morton, as stated by Bond, but on a contract with Col. Thomas A. Scott, in his capacity as President of the Texas Pacific Road. This I will show further on. I will now take up the matter as set forth in George's letter of the 17th. My connection with the parties began in May, 1870. The 3d of July, 1870, the Texas Pacific—not the El Paso, as stated by Bond—bill passed the Senate. I speak of the bill known as the Howard-Kellogg bill. By an amendment of Senator Nye, the Fremont incorporators were put in the Texas Pacific bill, which gave the Fremont interest control of the organization. Between the time of the passage of the bill in the Senate, viz., July 3, 1870, and the time it was acted on in the House, Fremont transferred his entire interest to Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York. Fears were entertained that the bill from the Senate could not pass the House, and arrangements were made to overcome the opposition. It was then that an arrangement was made between Roberts and R. C. Parsons for the distribution of $1,000,000 of land grant mortgage bonds of the Texas Pacific Road. Parsons was to have 10 per cent. for disbursing the bonds. The question is, did Parsons disburse the bonds? If he did, then there was due him $100,000 of said bonds. The following extract of a letter dated April 20, 1880, is good reading:

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND HERALD, EDITORIAL ROOMS, April 20, 1880. }

Your letter received. I supposed you had long since received your fees and that I was the only one Mr. Scott had declined to pay. I had a written contract with the original parties for 100 bonds. I have it still. Mr. S. paid me $5,000 at one time, $3,000 at another, and I gave him a receipt for $8,000. R. C. PARSONS.

To J. J. NEWELL.

Is it true that I was trying to black-mail Col. Scott, or was I endeavoring to collect a debt due to me by him as per an agreement. Let the following letters and telegram speak for themselves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1873.

J. J. Newell, Adrian, Mich.:

Come here. Want to see you. B. F. GRAFTON.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7, 1873.

B. F. Grafton, Washington, D. C.:

Senatorial caucus to-night. Can I get a settlement by coming to Washington? J. J. NEWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1873.

J. J. Newell, Lansing, Mich.:

You can put claim in shape to secure it.

B. F. GRAFTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1880.

Col. J. J. Newell, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In reply to your inquiry I have to say that I was present at an interview between you and Col. Thomas A. Scott at Willard's Hotel, in this city, in the month of January, 1873, and the matter of the indebtedness of the Texas Pacific Railroad for services rendered by you was there considered, and Col. Scott, in behalf of said company, agreed to pay you for such services $30,000 in the land grant bonds of said company. The payment was to be made after the adjournment of Congress, but was not conditional on obtaining any legislation.

B. F. GRAFTON.

It was about this time that the Texas and Pacific was organizing their forces to make a raid on Congress for a moneyed subsidy, and were very profuse in promising to settle up for past work and work to be done in the future. What was Mr. Scott settling with me at that time? The following letter can throw some light on the subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1880.

J. J. Newell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 18th inst., in regard to the old unsettled matters of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and whether contracts were made with yourself and others, I have to state that contracts were made in 1870 and approved by Gen. Fremont, by which yourself and others and E. W. Rice and myself were to have in payment, for money expended and professional services rendered, $30,000 each in the bonds of the company, so soon as the company could reasonably issue the same. Mr. Roberts told me soon after, he had sold his interest in the road to Mr. Scott, that one of the conditions of the sale with Col. Scott was that these claims should be paid, and that Col. Scott would settle them as soon as he could get in working order. Yours truly,

G. H. GIDDINGS.

Having now shown the right I have to make a claim on the Texas and Pacific, and shown the *falsity* of the charge of black-mail made by Mr. Bond, I will rest the case until I can get a committee of Congress to investigate, with power to send for persons and papers. *Then I will show all that Mr. George claims in his letter to the committee will be made manifest.*

J. J. NEWELL.

Mr. G. H. Giddings is a brother of a present member of Congress. Upon the basis of percentages in the contract with Parsons, the gentlemen named in Giddings's letter must have disbursed another $1,500,000 in bonds. Bonds about that time must have been scattered about with royal profusion, for it appears that Gen. Morton C. Hunter, who also aided in working this grant through, received a large sum. Hunter was afterward a member of Congress from Indiana. The fact that he held $100,000 in these land grant bonds was brought out in a local court in Texas, where a suit was brought against Hunter by H. Clay Hynson. The attention of Congress will be invited to-morrow to Mr. Newell's statement. It is not proposed to importune any member to introduce a resolution of investigation, but to wait and see if there is any member who has no railroad interests to serve who will venture to ask for an investigation. Here is given the personal testimony of three gentlemen, backed by one of the most reputable lawyers in Washington, that Scott did contract, in large amounts, with agents, to influence legislation. Many investigations here have been started upon a smaller basis. The Credit Mobilier investigation did not develop more than this promises.

CONGRESS AND THE UTE TREATY.

THE PASSAGE OF THE RATIFICATION BILL AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY—AN EXECUTIVE MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—From present indications, it is reasonably certain that the final adjournment of Congress will not take place until the Marshals bill, the Electoral Count bill, and the Ute Treaty Ratification bill have been passed. The Marshals and the Ute bills have passed the Senate, and are now on the calendar of the House, while the Electoral Count bill is pending in the Senate. The latter will undoubtedly lead to a protracted discussion, and if it be decided to pass it before adjournment the dissolution of Congress cannot occur on May 31. The other two bills mentioned can be readily passed this week if the House will take them up for consideration. Wednesday night next is fixed for the consideration of the Ute bill, and the importance which attaches to it should induce the House to dispose of it without unnecessary delay. It is known that the President regards the passage of this bill as essential to the preservation of peace with the Ute Indians, and it is intimated that he will send a message to the House to-morrow directing the attention of that body to the threatening attitude of the Indians in Colorado toward the whites, in consequence of the preparations being made to penetrate the Indian reservation, and urging the early passage of a measure to secure the ratification of the treaty negotiated some time ago between the Government and the head men of the several Ute bands. The failure to pass this bill will certainly result in hostilities with the Colorado Indians, which will cost many lives and the expenditure of several million dollars, the entire responsibility for which will be attributable to the criminal neglect of the House of Representatives. There is no serious opposition to the passage of the bill, and if a quorum of members will attend the session on Wednesday night it is possible that it will be passed. Should the passage of this bill fail in consequence of the absence of a quorum, the absentees should be held responsible by the country for the terrible consequences which are certain to follow.

A MUSICAL ROW IN CINCINNATI.

MR. THOMAS LEAVES MUCH TROUBLE BEHIND HIM—AN OUTLOOK THAT IS NOT HOPEFUL FOR "THE MUSICAL CENTRE."

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Theodore Thomas took his final departure from Cincinnati last night, leaving behind a rich legacy of trouble in musical circles. His unexpected announcement, at the closing concert of the festival, that the festival chorus would hereafter be under the leadership of Michael Brand, took all by surprise. Brand is a young man, a violoncello-player in Thomas's orchestra, and has conducted one or two seasons of the orchestra concerts. He possesses none of the qualities required for a leader of a great chorus, and the friends of the college and festival are inquiring what it means. Otto Singer, who has held the post under Thomas for five years, has been summarily dismissed. He stood by the college in the recent trouble, and his friends say that Thomas's appointment of Brand was a blow aimed at the college. The matter promises to produce a great deal of discord. None of the projects to endow a permanent orchestra in Cincinnati, with Thomas at its head, are making headway. There is $25,000 in the festival treasury, and a citizen has offered to add $7,000 to it providing it is used to establish an orchestra; but as the income on this amount would not support such an orchestra as is proposed for more than a week in the year, the plan is not making hopeful progress. The festival receipts were $52,000; expenses, $38,000; profits about $14,000.

A CLERGYMAN EXONERATED.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 23.—After an exhaustive examination of the allegations of adultery against the Rev. Dr. Peltz, the principal testimony being sworn affidavits, his innocence has been thoroughly established. The committee of investigation and the church are unanimous. In the judgment of the church, however, he should abstain from preaching until he has recovered from the effect of the rumors.

NEW-YORK SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SENECA FALLS, May 23.—The annual convention of the New-York State Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held in this village to-morrow evening. The State shoot will begin on Tuesday morning. Thirteen thousand birds are now in the coops. The prize-list is the largest and most valuable ever offered by the association, and all the indications point to a large and successful meeting.

END OF A LONG DROUGHT.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 23.—General and plentiful rains throughout the Tide-water and Piedmont districts of Virginia for two days past have ended the drought that has prevailed for nearly two months. Corn-planting and other farming operations have been greatly delayed, and the oat crop will be short.

A DEMOCRATIC DARK HORSE

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS PLACES HIS VIEWS ON PAPER.

A LETTER PLAINLY INTENDED TO ADVANCE THE WRITER'S POLITICAL INTERESTS—THE THIRD TERM AND THE REPUBLICAN POSITION CONDEMNED—VARIOUS OTHER TOPICS OF THE DAY DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, sometimes called an Independent in politics, but better known at present as a "dark horse" in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has become alarmed at the support which ex-President Grant has received from the Republican Party, and at the many indications of the success of that party in the approaching election. He has, therefore, given to the public, in the form of a letter to the Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, an attack upon the third term and "the Republican demand for a strong Government." He adds his opinions upon several other public questions, including civil service reform, the power of corporations, subsidies, the tariff, *troops at the polls, and public economy.* But these cannot obscure the main purpose of the document. Judge Davis, like some other Senators, who openly bear the name of Democrat, probably sees *that the nomination of the* ex-President is equivalent to the defeat of the Democratic Party. He may hereafter reach the conclusion expressed yesterday by a Democratic Senator from the South, who said that the ex-President would be nominated and elected, and that the Democratic Party could not prevent his election. The following is Judge Davis's letter, and the letter from Mr. Browning, to which it is a reply:

I.

QUINCY, Ill., May 6.

MY DEAR JUDGE: The approaching close of the present session of Congress will, it is to be feared, leave questions unsettled which are of large public interest, and which materially affect the peace and the prosperity of the Union. Many of your friends in this State and throughout the West had hoped, and indeed had expected, that an opportunity would have been offered in the Senate, by which your views on these matters could have been made known to the country. It unfortunately happens, amid the distractions of party and the strifes of rival ambitions, that the voice of statesmanship is hushed too often when wise counsel is most needed. This was never more true than at the present time. The country is just emerging from a long period of trial and suffering. The people seek rest from angry discords, and desire to avoid a repetition of the perils through which they have passed. They crave good government, stability, and perfect reconciliation between the sections. The statesman who can achieve these great objects will be blessed as a public benefactor. I have ventured to embody, in the form of inquiries, appended to this letter, some of the subjects upon which your opinions are desired, if it be agreeable to you to comply with the request of a large body of voters and friends, without distinction of party. Truly your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

Hon. DAVID DAVIS, United States Senate.

II.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 6th inst. As a constituent, a friend, and an honored citizen of Illinois, you have a perfect right to ask for my views on public questions, and I have no hesitation in expressing them, taking the inquiries in the order presented:

Peace in the Union.—Permanent prosperity and fraternal fellowship are only to be attained by silencing sectional strife. A faithful adherence to the Constitution and all the amendments, strict observance of the laws in conformity therewith, and equal rights and equal protection for every citizen in every part of the Republic, will soon end the discords that have too long vexed the country and injured its material welfare. The people are weary of agitation and want peace.

Centralization.—The Constitution wisely defines the respective limits of the Federal and State Governments, under a happy and harmonious system, wherein each is independent in its appropriate sphere, and both operate concurrently to protect the integrity and stability of the Union. Any encroachment of one on the distinctive domain of the other necessarily dislocates the machinery of the Constitution and involves danger to the whole body politic. In fact, every departure from the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril. The demand made by adherents of one of the great parties for a strong Government means substantially a centralized Government, destructive of home rule in the States, and the very reverse of what Mr. Lincoln well described as a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Carried to its logical conclusion, such a change would finally overthrow the Republic.

The Third Term.—An innovation upon the sanctified traditions of the Presidency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican Party. If the limitation of two terms, heretofore universally accepted, be destroyed, the way to a self-perpetuating Presidency will be opened by the use and abuse of the enormous public patronage. Break down this barrier, and an end of the experiment of republican government looms up darkly as the cost of a fatal concession.

Great Corporations.—The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combinations on the National and State Legislatures, is a well-grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is impending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for control of the Government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety.

Civil Service.—Neither laws nor commissions created under them will effectually reform the many and glaring abuses of the civil service. The former have been constantly evaded, and the latter are powerless for good. An honest Executive, bent on real and not simulated reform, has abundant authority to make it effective everywhere, if he has the capacity to see his duty, and the courage to perform it.

Subsidies.—Experience has demonstrated that subsidies in any form are sources of corruption, and ought to be forbidden. Private enterprises that depend for success upon legislation procured by venal agencies do not deserve public favor.

Public Lands.—More than 150,000,000 acres of valuable lands, and more than $100,000,000, principal and interest, have been voted by Congress to railroad corporations. The remaining lands should be sacredly reserved for cultivators of the soil, so that the laboring man shall have a chance to improve his condition, and to open up a future for his children away from the seductions of the great cities.

Revision of the Tariff.—Tariff practically means taxation, and all taxation not equitably adjusted is odious. While the interest on an oppressive public debt, the pensions earned with the blood of soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union, and the regular expenses of carrying on the Government are to be met, duties on imports must continue to furnish one of the sources of revenue. So long as those duties are levied, manufacturers will be benefited according to the degree or the mode in which the duties may be distributed. The existing tariff is regarded as a confused mass of incongruities and monopolies, created by special legislation and open to constant fraud on the revenue. It taxes the consumer heavily on those articles especially that are most needed by the toiling masses. It taxes every newspaper, every school-book, every Bible, and the salt of the working man, with gross injustice, because the poor pretense of revenue does not exist to cover the wrong. A revision, therefore, which shall be at once searching and fair is demanded, and should be promptly and efficiently made.

The Public Debt.—The debt of the United States in round numbers is two thousand millions, deducting the hoarded coin in the Treasury. The interest upon it last year was over one hundred millions. These are appalling figures. The rapid extinction of this debt is to be desired, first, because it diminishes present burdens, and for the additional reason that one of the effects of a perpetual national debt is to create a preferred class to live on incomes and free from taxes under our laws. Having the protection of the Government at home and abroad, they would contribute nothing to its support.

Economy.—It is practicable by co-operation between the Executive and Congress to reduce the public expenditures many millions annually, without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Retrenchment is needed for the reduction of taxes, but it is also needed because, properly administered, it would become a potent factor in reforming the civil service.

Elections.—The ballot-box should be the safeguard of the Republic, for it is intended to express the free will of a free people. Therefore elections ought to be exempt from the presence of any menacing force, and to be free from the contamination of corrupt returning boards. No party deserves confidence that seeks ascendency by striking down honest suffrage, either by the use of troops, by fraud, or by intimidation. It would not be proper for me to express any opinion upon measures pending or proposed in Congress. My votes will speak for themselves at the fitting time.

Having thus freely answered your inquiries, I may add, in conclusion, that my support will be cheerfully given to any candidate for President who, in good faith, will strive to carry out this general line of policy, which, in my judgment, is of far more importance than the am*bition of any man, or even the success of any* party. As ever, your friend, DAVID DAVIS.

The Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Quincy, Ill.

RAILROAD THIEVES RUN DOWN.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE NEAR SCRANTON—A DANGEROUS SYSTEM OF DISABLING RAILROAD CARS.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 23.—A desperate gang of railroad thieves, whose operations along the lines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company have been the cause of considerable alarm among officers and train hands during the past few months, have just been captured in this city. Their thieving consisted of stealing the brass seats and bearings from the cars, and then disposing of them as old brass in the junk-shops of New-York and Philadelphia. Within three months the Delaware and Hudson Company have lost from their cars in this valley 600 brass seats, valued at $3 each. These "seats" or bearings are constructed on the newest and most approved principle, and the brass of which they are made retails for 22 cents a pound in the city junk-shops. The loss of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has been even greater than that of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The former has lost more than 1,000 of these brass seats, and sustained greater damage from the robbery than the intrinsic worth of the property stolen. So frequent did the removal of car seats and bearings become that the train hands were actually afraid to undertake a trip lest some car in a long coal or freight train should develop some disabled part and culminate in a wreck, involving loss of life and limb. The Delaware and Hudson Company at length determined upon breaking up the system of robbery, and placed a number of detectives along its line. A short time before midnight, Friday night, one of the company's men, W. H. McDonald, while on duty near the Marvine Colliery, on the outskirts of this city, saw two men stealing out from the shrubbery by the track. They adjusted a "jack" under a car-wheel and deliberately proceeded to remove its brass bearings. The detective immediately pounced upon the thieves, who fled, while the officer kept up a running fire in their trail, and threatened to take their lives unless they surrendered. One of the thieves, a junk-dealer named P. H. Coon, weakened after Detective McDonald had fired the third shot. The officer warned him that unless he halted the next shot would be fatal. Coon was brought before Alderman Roesler to-day. Several of the Delaware and Hudson Company's brass bearings were found in his possession and identified by Superintendent Manville, who appeared at the hearing. A check-book was found in Coon's possession, showing that he had paid his confederates large sums of money from time to time, and upon the information contained therein, an accomplice named W. H. Bond was arrested. Bond is a notorious bank-breaker, having been arrested for complicity in the Carbondale Bank robbery nearly five years ago, when Cashier Statt was bound and gagged and the vaults rifled of $20,000. The detectives are on the trail of the other members of the gang, who are supposed to be scattered all along the valley, and a number of arrests are expected soon.

GEN. GRANT WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Galena, Ill., says: "The Galena *Gazette*, whose editor is a personal friend of Gen. Grant and knows whereof he asserts, will publish the following to-morrow: 'An item has been going the rounds of the press asserting that George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, had stated that Gen. Grant would order his name withdrawn from the contest at the National Convention at Chicago. Neither George W. Childs nor any one else has authority for making such an assertion. Gen. Grant's name has never gone before the public as a candidate for the Presidency by any word or act of his own, and he most certainly will not order his name withdrawn. A very large class of American people have chosen to make him their candidate, and if the Republican National Convention at Chicago sees fit to tender him the nomination, he will not decline it. This we know to be a fact, and we publish it because it is well that the Republicans of the country should cease to hold the matter in doubt.'"

THE BANKRUPT CORPORATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—There have been no new developments in the affairs of the Reading Railroad Company. President Gowen still declines to made any statement, and says that until matters are straightened out it will do no good to talk to the public. As far as can be ascertained, there have been no additional suspensions of brokers, and it is thought there will be no more. Well-informed men think if Trustees are oppointed to take charge of the road the company will be able to clear itself in a few years.

FROM THE SAND LOTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Resolutions were passed at the Sand Lots to-day indorsing the action of the Greenback wing of the State Convention. An attempt was made in the Board of Ward Presidents to condemn said action by resolutions, but after debate, the resolutions were ruled out of order.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

PORTLAND, May 23.—The Democrats of Portland have decided to urge the claims of Bion Bradbury, for delegate at large to the Cincinnati Convention at the State Convention at Bangor. It is reported they will urge a local option plank in the platform.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Well-informed Democrats to-night claim that the State Convention will contain a large majority of candidates favorable to Tilden.

END OF THE OMAHA STRIKE.

OMAHA, May 23.—The strike at the smelting works ended to-day. A conference was held between Gov. Nance, the Smelting Works Company, and a committee from the strikers. The company had previously offered $1 50 for nine hours' work for common laborers. This afternoon the company offered $1 65 for 10 hours' work, and agreed to make no black lists. This was accepted by the strikers, who will all go to work to-morrow morning. The Government troops have been sent back to Fort Omaha and the Militia ordered to disperse immediately.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT

THE CERTAINTY OF HIS CHOICE BY THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL DELEGATES AS SHOWN BY THEMSELVES AND THE STATEMENTS OF TRUSTWORTHY CORRESPONDENTS—STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS CANDIDATES IN CONVENTION—GEN. GRANT ASSURED OF 387 VOTES, A CLEAN MAJORITY, ON THE FIRST BALLOT—A CAREFUL ESTIMATE OF THE OUTCOME OF AN EXCITING CANVASS.

Republican conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, which will meet in Chicago next week (Wednesday) to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, have been held in all the States except Louisiana and Colorado. The convention in Louisiana begins to-day, that in Colorado on Tuesday of this week, and the Territory of Idaho has not yet been heard from. It will thus be seen that 732 out of the 756, or whole number of delegates who will compose the Chicago Convention, have already been chosen, and it is now possible, with something like accuracy, to make an estimate of the relative strength of the different candidates whose claims will be brought before the National body. Such an estimate is here presented.

This table has been prepared with great care from statements made by special correspondents of THE TIMES, and from advices received at this office directly from delegates to the National Convention themselves. In cases where there has been doubt, the benefit of that doubt has invariably been given to the weaker candidates. The column of remarks, which is a new feature in tables of this kind, will be found instructive, and accurately represents the position and action of the various States in their conventions.

The figures of this estimate divide the delegates as follows: Grant, 364; Blaine, 209; Sherman, 81; Edmunds, 37; Windom, 10; Washburne, 4; doubtful, 27; total—732.

It will be noticed that of the 70 delegates from New-York, 62 are put down for Grant, 2 for Sherman, and 6 for Blaine. In reference to this apportionment, while some days ago it seemed possible, or even probable, that there might have been as many as 10 or 12 delegates from this State who would have declined to vote for Gen. Grant, it has become known within the past week that not more than 6, and perhaps not more than 5, of them will now vote against him in the National Convention, but in order to avoid any possible charge of unfairness, 6 votes are given against him.

The Pennsylvania delegation is given solid to Gen. Grant. As for the reported break in that State, there never was any such disaffection there, as was represented for a very obvious purpose. It may be said briefly, as the truth of that matter, that the intention of the Blaine managers was to create an impression in New-York and other States that a large number of the Pennsylvania delegates would break away from Grant and for Blaine. It was hoped by this desperate scheme to induce New-York delegates to declare themselves for Blaine in defiance of their instructions in convention, to influence States which had not yet held conventions in their action, and by the reaction of the course of the New-York delegates upon Pennsylvania, to persuade the delegates there to really do what they had been falsely represented to have done long before. The plan worked successfully only so far as to lead astray Senators Robertson and Woodin and two or three other New-York delegates, who now doubtless deeply regret their ill-advised action. Further than that, it is needless to say, the scheme fell flatly through.

In Indiana no votes have been given in this table to Gen. Grant, though his friends claim no less than 10 on the first ballot, and our own advices from that State warrant the belief that he will receive from 4 to 6. But, in the absence of positive information from the delegates themselves, we decline to give him any.

There seems to be some question about Dakota's two delegates, but the preponderance of evidence goes to show that their votes will be cast for Gen. Grant.

In Minnesota, which instructed for Senator Windom, it is a significant fact that the second *choice of the delegates is for Gen. Grant*—a fact attested by citizens of that State who are personally anything but favorable to his nomination. It has already been pointed out in THE TIMES that of the other candidates themselves Senator Edmunds and Mr. Washburne are in favor of Gen. Grant, and that not only among their supporters, but even among those of Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman, there is little evidence of an anti-Grant or anti-third-term sentiment except in so far as Gen. Grant is their rival for Presidential honors.

It remains to say that of the delegates who have been set down as doubtful, at a moderate estimate, at least one-half will vote for Gen. Grant. Nor is it at all unlikely that quite a number of the colored delegates whom the Sherman agents have succeeded in securing in the South will, when they get to Chicago, see the hopelessness of their cause before the Convention, and unite their fortunes with the winning side.

Advices from Colorado make it probable that Colorado's delegates will vote for Gen. Grant.

As for Louisiana, there seems little doubt that there will be two delegations sent from that State to Chicago, and, as the fight there is a bitter one, most likely it will not be possible to determine the character of the Louisiana delegation until the National body itself decides the contest. Without counting that delegation, after reviewing the entire ground and giving more than every reasonable claim to the opposition, we cannot see how Gen. Grant can fail to receive 387 votes on the first ballot at Chicago, or 8 more votes than are necessary to secure his nomination.

States.	Remarks.	Grant.	Sherman.	Blaine.	Edmunds.	Washburne.	Windom.	Doubtful Delegates.	Total Delegates.
Alabama	Delegates pledged and instructed for Grant	20							20
Arkansas	Instructions for Grant	12							12
California	Instructions for Blaine			12					12
Connecticut	No instructions			5	3	2		2	12
Delaware	No instructions			6					6
Florida	Instructions for Grant	8							8
Georgia	No instructions	6	8	8					22
Illinois	Instructions for Grant	42							42
Indiana	Anti-Grant delegates at large appointed by State Committee		2	24				4	30
Iowa	All delegates instructed, and pledged to Blaine			22					22
Kansas	No instructions; Blaine favorably mentioned; four contesting Grant delegates elected			10					10
Kentucky	Instructions for Grant	24							24
Maine	No State Convention			14					14
Maryland	Delegates "requested" to support Blaine by all honorable means	10	2	2				2	16
Massachusetts	No instructions by Convention of the State; Edmunds supported	2			24				26
Michigan	Delegates "requested" to support Blaine	3		19				19	22
Minnesota	Instructions for Senator Windom						10		10
Mississippi	No instructions	8	4	2				2	16
Missouri	Instructions for Grant	30							30
Nebraska	Blaine strongly indorsed			6					6
Nevada	Instructions for Blaine and the unit rule			6					6
New-Hampshire	No instructions			10					10
New-Jersey	No instructions	1	7	8		2			18
New-York	Instructions for Grant	62	2	6					70
North Carolina	No State Convention; delegates at large all for Sherman	7	11					2	20
Ohio	No instructions		44						44
Oregon	Instructions for Blaine			6					6
Pennsylvania	Instructions for Grant	58							58
Rhode Island	No instructions			8					8
South Carolina	Delegates pledged and instructed for Grant	13	1						14
Tennessee	No instructions	18		6					24
Texas	Unit rule recommended, but no candidate named	14						2	16
Vermont	Instructions for G. F. Edmunds				10				10
Virginia	Instructions for Grant	22							22
West Virginia	Instructions for Blaine			10					10
Wisconsin	No instructions			7				13	20
Arizona				2					2
Dakota	No instructions	2							2
Dis. of Columbia	No instructions	1		1					2
Montana				2					2
New-Mexico				2					2
Utah	Blaine delegates chosen, but not instructed by committee; contesting and uninstructed delegates chosen by a convention			2					2
Washington				2					2
Wyoming	No instructions	1		1					2
Total		364	81	209	37	4	10	27	732

THE CONTEST IN LOUISIANA.

FAILURE OF THE SHERMAN AGENTS' COMPROMISE SCHEME—THE GRANT CAUCUS REFUSES TO JOIN IN TREACHERY.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23.—The Sherman and Blaine men pushed their peculiar tactics here to-day, and made a desperate effort to win by a compromise what they knew they could not win in a contest. As the result of much manœuvring, a conference was arranged between the representatives of the three parties. Taylor Beattie, last Republican candidate for Governor of the State, Pardie, Pitkin, Pinchback, Morey, and Ladeling appeared for Gen. Grant, ex-Gov. Warmoth for Blaine, and Naval Officer Lewis, Collector Badger, Deputy Collector Dumont, and United States District Attorney Leonard for Sherman. The Sherman men evidently had some most effective arguments at command, which the Grant representatives could not withstand, since the latter entered into a conspiracy—compromise they called it—by which it was attempted to deliver over to Sherman and Blaine one half of the Louisiana delegation to Chicago.

The next thing, and the essential one, was to get the Grant party to ratify this compromise. A caucus was called at the head-quarters of the party, and the proposition was submitted for approval. Then the fun began, and the debate which followed was strong and stormy. Beattie, Pinchback, and Pardie urged with all their persuasive power the adoption of the Sherman scheme. Beattie's speech invited criticism, and the colored men who replied to it were not slow to expose its many weak points. Pinchback charged the delegates with having in their pockets Custom-house money to purchase their votes in convention to-morrow, and claimed that if the compromise was not ratified by the caucus, Grant would not get a vote from Louisiana in the National Convention. He said he had been sold out too often by Louisiana Republicans not to know how to avoid breakers in the future, and he proposed now to take the best terms he could get. He was warmly answered by Atwood, who declared that to accept the proposed disgraceful compromise would be an act of treachery toward the people who sent them there instructed to vote for Grant delegates. Robison, of Caldwell, an eloquent but uneducated full-blooded negro, said that his people knew no one but Grant. They had sent him to the convention to vote for the great soldier, and, although he was poor, and had been offered money and official place to vote for Sherman delegates, yet he would obey the unanimous wishes of his people, and vote for Grant, even though he had to work his passage back home on a steam-boat. The compromise was rejected decisively by the caucus, and it was made plain to the Sherman agents that they could not succeed by any such palpable trick in leading the Grant men from their just position. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the same number from the Custom-house party, and to demand 12 members of the delegation to Chicago for Gen. Grant. The evidence that money has been received from Washington was confirmed to-day by the free use of it among delegates by the Sherman officers. The effect was, indeed, only too apparent in the caucus to-day.

Another correspondent at New-Orleans says: A careful canvass of the delegates shows them to be about equally divided between Grant and Sherman and Blaine. A compromise will probably be made, giving Grant eight delegates and Sherman and Blaine the other eight.

NEW CHICAGO CHURCHES.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A new and handsome Roman Catholic Church, erected at a cost of $100,000, on Wabash-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, to be known as St. James's Church, was dedicated to-day with impressive ceremonies in the presence of an immense audience. Many prominent Catholic clergymen assisted in the dedicatory services, among whom were the Right Rev. Bishop Krautbauer and Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne. The sermon was preached by Bishop Spaulding.

The corner-stone of a large and costly Swedish Lutheran church, at the corner of May and Huron streets, was laid to-day by the Rev. Hiram Carlson.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The annual Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club on the Pimlico Course will begin on Tuesday and continue four days. The track, improved by the rain of yesterday, was never in better condition for both safety and speed. Over 200 horses are reported in the stables at Pimlico, among which are the best-known racers, and representing all the noted stables of the country, including Belmont's, Lorillard's, Bowie's, Crouse's, Jennings's, Reed's, Frank Hall's, Barnes & West's, Brown & Lloyd's, and a number of others. The prizes given by the club at this meeting amount to over $18,000.

THE VAGARIES OF JUSTICE.

AN UNFORTUNATE OLD FRENCH GENTLEMAN.

THE INNOCENT TO BE MADE TO SUFFER IN PLACE OF THE GUILTY—WHAT THE JESUITS ARE GOING TO DO—THE ENEMIES OF CLERICALISM.

PARIS, May 10.—Prof. D—— is an eminent scientist, who lives in one of the most aristocratic hotels of the noble Faubourg, where the proud descendants of the Crusaders do not disdain to mark, by their presence at Mme. D——'s fortnightly receptions, their approval of his manly defense of the doctrine of a great First Cause. It requires a vast deal of moral courage to stand up for revelation, in these days of skepticism, to maintain that it is less humiliating to acknowledge Almighty God as the Creator of all things than to trace our origin back to a monkey or a mollusk. But Prof. D—— was brave, and so was rewarded by the patronage of the salt of the earth, which, as I have said, graciously noticed his existence by drinking his tea and eating his ices on alternate Thursday afternoons. Prof. D—— is oldish, while his wife is *quite the other way*; he is rising 65, she about 40 years his junior. It was the union of December with May, and, as the lady is skittish, there has been an unpleasant dénouement. *Everybody predicted it, from the day* when the wealthy old savant led his portionless bride to the fashionable altar of St. Clotilde, and everybody knew that there was a *ménage à trois*, so soon as the brilliant and fascinating Count de L——, who had been ever so attentive, suddenly ceased to do more than bow distantly to the lady when they met in public, although neither ever appeared in any *salon* to which both were not invited. Experts in such matters shrugged their shoulders and contemptuously pitied the husband, months ago, but nobody cared to testify his disapproval, for, as the dowagers said, "they are so decorous with it all, and until the responsible editor finds out that he is a Georges Dandin and makes a row, what business of ours is it? we have no proofs?" Virtuous aristocracy is extremely lenient to peccadilloes of the heart, and shuts its eyes so long as the marital flag covers the merchandise; it is terrible, though, in its indignation, when the flag is lowered, and, however repentant may be the Magdalen, once the scandal is published, will never allow the slightest extenuating circumstances to the offender. How Prof. D—— discovered the infidelity of his spouse is not told; probably an anonymous letter from some disappointed suitor put him on the trail, which, following up, he soon acquired proof that he belonged to the category of horned cattle. "I will be revenged," he said. "I will take them *flagrante delicto*; he shall go to prison; she shall become an inmate of St. Lazare." Such, at least, were his sentiments, and to put them into execution he resorted to the old stratagem—a pretended journey to the Provinces, an unexpected return, and a domiciliary visit in company with the Commissary of Police to establish the misdemeanor. Everything took place as he had planned it; Mme. D. accompanied her liege lord to the railway station, saw him safely in a first-class carriage labeled Bordeaux, kissed him good-bye, and incontinently went to console herself for his absence with the Count, who was in waiting at a little hotel in the Rue de Sèvres, where they were in the habit of flirting together. The Professor had left by the 8:30 P. M. express, but he only went as far as the first station on the line, where he got out, and whence he returned to the capital by the first train to Paris, making an irruption, flanked by the myrmidons of the law, upon Room No. 25, about midnight. First came a discreet knock at the door; no answer. Then there was a louder knock, equally ineffectual, and then that stern summons: "*Au nom de la loi ouvrez!*" to which none but most hardened malefactors venture on disobedience. The door was flung open, and there stood Count de L—— in a light costume, with his boots in hand, but of any woman there was not a sign. "Where is the guilty wretch?" howled the Professor, who requested somebody to hold him, lest he might do mischief. "Where is Mme. D.?" asked the magistrate, who was nonplussed. "What are you talking about," replied the Count; "you can see for yourselves that I am alone, and I should like an explanation of this unwarrantable intrusion." The Commissary was staggered by the gentleman's assurance; yet, as the husband insisted, a thorough search was made. They looked and they rummaged in the closets under the chairs, under the bed—all in vain—and Dame Justice's incarnation was about to retire with an admonition to the Professor about credulity, when some one bethought him to try a door opening into an adjoining room, which the hotel-keeper affirmed was occupied by an old gentleman from the country, who had arrived by the 11 P. M. train, a good deal the worse for liquor. The door yielded, and, in a single bed, his head enveloped in a cotton night-cap, sure enough was the traveler, snoring peacefully, but, alas! on the other side of the bed, crouched down against the wall, was Mme. D. in the *simple attirail d'une beauté qu'on arrache au sommeil.* She had gotten away at the first alarm, had carried away her duds, but she had neglected to put them on; worse still, she had neglected to fasten the gate of salvation. The sleeper was aroused and told to dress himself and come along. "What for," he inquired, "I never saw this person before; I was ignorant of her presence; I have a wife and family at Amiens." It was no manner of use protesting his innocence; the French law is positive; in the matter of *crim. con.*, it recognizes none but incontestable evidence, and, as the woman was found in a situation which can leave no possible doubts of her infidelity, the commercial traveler from Picardy must be prosecuted, while the real delinquent, the Count de L——, will escape scot free. It is an extraordinary and unprecedented case, but there is no help for it, and the court, even with a moral conviction of the defendant's guiltlessness, cannot do otherwise than sentence him to imprisonment and damages.

The tribunals have plenty of business to dispose of; for the moment, suits for judicial separation motived on reciprocal infractions of marriage contracts, and suits for dissolution of marriages on the plea of the non-observance of legal formalities, take up all the leading barristers, but after the 29th of June questions of much more importance will be brought for examination and judgment, as at that date will commence the application of those "existing laws" against religious orders whose execution was decreed on the 29th of March. The Government has got an immense elephant to take care of, is at heart very sorry not to have left the congregations to their own devices, and regrets sincerely the advice given by some very genuine Republicans who said: Let the Jesuits alone; if they get away from lay schools too many young men, make the lay schools better, and French parents will not hesitate to give them their patronage. Unluckily, it was judged expedient to propitiate the mob, which needed a victim, and as the mob seemed more redoubtable than the clergy, this particular sop to Cerberus was invented, it being supposed that the orders would jump at the chance of getting a license, and that the seculars would disavow all sympathy with the disciples of Loyola, who were represented to be regarded as parish dogs by the vast majority of nominal Catholics. All these considerations were taken for granted, without any careful reconnoissance of the position, and the result is just the contrary of what was anticipated. Not a single congregation has complied with the Government's invitation to send in its papers; not a single order, male or female, will deign to ask permission for the enjoyment of rights to which they consider themselves legally entitled, and every Bishop and priest in France has protested against the arbitrary dispossession and eviction of communities whose members have paid taxes and voted as unquestioned electors for more than half a century. With the dawn of the 30th of June will commence the struggle; how it will end, no man can foretell. The congregations will resist by every legal means at their command; they will not open their doors to the

Police if the Police be employed; there must be effraction to obtain an entrance, and the employment of force to obtain expulsion. The gendarmes, naturally, can turn out unarmed priests who will not raise a hand to defend themselves, but once set at liberty—and nothing in the code can authorize their detention—they will return to their cloisters, from which violence must again be employed to procure their ejection. It will be an edifying spectacle for this century of progress and liberty, but these performances will not be the most embarrassing feature of the business. Certainly, there are laws which could be invoked against monastic institutions, but they had become obsolete, and to dig them up now for application will give the opportunity for anti-Republicans to ask why other laws which have never been repealed, and which affect Protestants and Jews, and other heretics, should not be equally applied, under a régime whose motto is Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. M. Lawry wasted his arguments on Monday in vain efforts to persuade the Chamber to interfere before it was too late, and the Chamber laughed at him when he told his colleagues that the penal code protected and did not condemn the congregations. It is deplorable; the country was becoming accustomed to Republican institutions, and, with a few years of moderation, Republican sentiments would have so rooted in the nation that no other Government would have been even dreamed of, but with such a spectacle of intolerance as will be presented in the course of the next six months French citizens will begin to think that the boasted liberalism of their rulers only means liberty to think as they think, not liberty to profess an adverse opinion.

No one who has not lived among the French otherwise than as foreigners generally live can form a true idea of the immense influence of Frenchwomen, who, whatever faults they may possess, are by no means the trifling nonentities, devoted to fashion and intrigue, which they are supposed to be by superficial observers. The ties of family affection are stronger in France than in any country in the world, and nowhere else is the authority of parents over children, the devotion of children to parents, nearly so great. Ninety-nine Frenchwomen out of every hundred are Christians; ninety-nine per cent. of these are professing Catholics, for whom the laws of their Church and the sermons of their spiritual advisers are far more binding than anything set down in the code. This condition of things may be most undesirable, it may be all wrong; these are questions entirely foreign to the subject; I do not discuss what ought to be, I merely state facts, and these facts are that the immense majority of women of all classes, except the most abject, will rebel, en masse, against anything which infringes the rights of those whom they have been taught, and whom they have taught their children, to venerate. The female tongue will wag most industriously and indefatigably everywhere, and paterfamilias, if for nothing else than to escape curtain lectures, will vote, at the next elections, against those who have caused the agitation. The orders—this I can state authoritatively—will not invoke the protection of the laws as communities; the members of the ostracized congregations will act individually, and this action will be in the shape of the prosecution of every individual who has participated as an instrument in what they maintain is an arbitrary and illegal violation of the rights of an inoffensive category of French citizens. Over 20,000 men and women come within the scope of the decrees of the 29th of March, and these 20,000 will carry their cases, in each instance against perhaps half a dozen agents of the Administration, first into the Tribunaux de Première Instance, thence to the Cours d'Appel, and finally to the Cour de Cassation, all of which will extend and prolong an excitement that possibly may become dangerous, but which will certainly cover with ridicule its instigators. No one appreciates the situation better than M. Grévy and M. Gambetta and M. De Freycinet, but the first is so strictly constitutional that he will not interfere, and the other two understand that it would be entirely useless to attempt resistance to the present Chamber of Deputies, which nominally represents the opinion of the majority of the nation; whether it does represent correctly this majority we shall fully know when the electors are again summoned to the polls, which, according to the precise letter of the law, can only be in 1881, unless the President should see cause for the exercise of his prerogative and dissolve the Chambers.

Timorous people predict bloodshed and civil war before it is over. I can see no danger of either, although it is impossible to calculate what the roughs may do, urged on as they are by certain demagogues who paint fearful pictures of the wickedness of the clergy, call the congregations "laboratories of imposture and falsehood, pestilential hotbeds of depravity," (vide M. Rigaut's interpellation of the Director of Public Instruction in the Municipal Council's session of the 8th of May.) This gentleman and his friends have made a great discovery in politico-natural history; the clerical hydra! Formerly it was the revolutionary hydra, but now the beast has changed his skin and has become clerical, and is therefore all the more dangerous. The serpent's usual food is little boys and girls, and it is sad to think how many little boys and girls are devoured annually by the monster. The Algerian Deputies have even discovered that he has commenced to "chaw up" the Navy, which hitherto republican institution is gradually being "contaminated by the foul leprosy of priestcraft." Admiral Jauréguiberry has been memorialized by the deputation, and has promised that a court of inquiry shall investigate the facts connected with the heinous offense of which the officers of the flag-ship Colbert, now lying in the port of Algiers, have been guilty. It seems that there are wags on board of the Colbert, and that one of them has sketched and hung up in the ward-room three caricatures, destined, say the honorable colonial representatives, "to satirize the institutions of the Republic," leastwise its "glorious motto." The first of these obnoxious pictures is entitled Liberty—a huge mastiff with a spiked collar, who is running amuck, dragging after him a broken chain; Equality appears in the form of two hogs eating garbage in the same sty; two ruffians armed with bludgeons pursuing, arm in arm, a belated pedestrian, personify Fraternity. These things should not be tolerated, exclaim the indignant Deputies; these things shall not be tolerated, replies the docile Minister of Marine. This clerical hydra is a dreadful animal; like the tailless dragon of Northern China, he is the immediate cause of all manner of mischief. Short crops, wet weather, strikes among workmen, everything untoward and discomforting can be and must be traced to his machinations.

It is entirely his fault that Sara Bernhardt left the Comédie Française, for it will soon be proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that M. Perrin, the manager, is in direct communication with Father Becx, of the Society of Jesus, and that it is because of orders from Rome that the great actress failed in the "Aventurière." M. Perrin was hauled over the coals for presuming to produce "Daniel Rochat," which Deputy Gardineau gravely asserts is "equivalent to the insertion of a protest against the institutions of the country in the *Journal Officiel*." The manager had some difficulty in justifying himself, and even though the Committee on Appropriations did graciously agree not to dock 100 francs from his annual subsidy by way of punishment, he is not out of the woods yet. A commission, which might almost be called *de lunatico inquirendo*, is actively, if quietly, busy in its examination of the proximate reasons for Sara's escapade, and I fancy that M. Perrin will ultimately be made to pay for the broken china, by his removal. I have been promised the first fruits of the commission's researches, before they become public property, and am assured that sundry and various piquant revelations will eventually lead to the reinstatement of the capricious one, who will be proved to be not capricious at all, but only a much-to-be-pitied and much-put-upon and calumniated martyr, to whose crown of suffering was added another thorn of anguish by Mlle. Croizette's great success, on Saturday night, in the very part where Sara was so unsatisfactory.

A SADLY USED-UP HUSBAND.

Jacob Merschein was brought to the prisoner's bar in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with his head very badly bruised, and wearing a shirt torn and covered with blood. His wife, Elizabeth, of No. 73 Forsyth-street, charged that he burst in the door of her room at an early hour and struck her on the head with a pitcher. She could show no marks of the blow, however, nor could she account for her husband's sadly used-up, bruised appearance. Merschein denied assaulting his wife, but declared that he had himself been assaulted by Peter Baseball, his landlord, and August Leland, a tenant of the same house. He said they both came to his room and knocked him down, and that then one sat upon him while the other beat him on the head with a piece of wood. There was a flood of contradiction from all parties at this statement, and the prisoner's wife poured forth a story of his cruelty to her. Justice Wandell finally said that he would discharge the prisoner, as he appeared to have been punished enough, and to have been the only one who got hurt in the difficulty. Before discharging him, however, he exacted from him a promise that he would not go near his wife again. The prisoner then left court, saying he considered it safer to live with his brother in the [illegible].

AT RUSSIA'S FRONT DOOR

THE FROWNING FORTRESSES OF CRONSTADT.

THE CZAR STRENGTHENING HIS DEFENSIVE WORKS—THE QUAINT CHARMS OF DENMARK'S CAPITAL—STREET SCENES AND FAMOUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS—A COUNTRY RICH IN HISTORY AND LEGEND.

OFF CRONSTADT, May 7.—Here we are at last before the front door of Russia—as Cronstadt Island may be fairly termed—and certainly no pains have been spared to bar it securely. Five more forts have been built across the South Channel since 1854, the smallest of which is as formidable in size and weight of metal as those which then confronted Sir Charles Napier. The defenses of the North Channel have been increased by a powerful battery, planted on the long spit of land which juts out from the Finnish coast, just opposite Cronstadt, while the works along the front of the island itself, commanding the seaward approaches, have been strengthened with movable turrets and shields of iron-plating, at a cost of more than $800,000. In addition to all these, St. Petersburg is sufficiently protected by the extreme shallowness of the 17 miles of water that lie between it and Cronstadt. This is so great as to make the channel impassable save by vessels of the lightest draught, all freight steamers being obliged to go up to the capital in ballast, after discharging at Cronstadt; but the recent cutting of a canal through the Gulf itself—a scheme which I heard M. Putiloff advocate in a very able speech, as long ago as 1872—will considerably facilitate their approach. Such precautions tell their own story. Russia has not forgotten the days when Napier's men-of-war lay like great castles upon these bright, peaceful waters, with their grinning broadsides ready to blaze into death-dealing thunder at any moment, a sight of ever-present terror to the eyes which peeped timidly forth at it day after day from the dark woods of Oranienbaum on the opposite shore. And what has happened once may happen again. Germany has a fleet in the Baltic which, if inferior to that of Russia in actual number of ships, is superior both in men and metal. Moreover, the planting of such sentinels as Kiel and Wilhelmshaven at the entrance of the "Russian lake" must needs be distasteful to an Empire which has been lavishing her blood and treasure for nearly two centuries in gigantic efforts to break the shackles of the Sound on one side and the Bosphorus on the other. Not without reason has the *Golos*, the ablest and most far-sighted of Russian daily papers, again and again advocated the establishment of a second naval station at Helsingfors, (the capital and chief port of Finland,) so as to place any hostile fleet between two fires. But in Russia, as in other and more civilized countries, talking of a thing seems to be the recognized substitute for doing it.

I must not forget my promised description of Copenhagen, which, however dwarfed by the mighty magnificence of Paris, Vienna, or St. Petersburg, has a quiet beauty of its own far beyond their oppressive splendor. To right and left extend the curving shores of Zealand, with their rocky islets and white villas and rustling woods, framed in a broad band of purple sea. In front stand the dark-red batteries of Amak Island, which once held their own for four hours against the best of Nelson's "hearts of oak," and drew from the great sailor the comment that "the officer who commanded them ought to be made an Admiral." In the inmost hollow of the blue sunlit bay nestles the beautiful city itself, above whose clustering trees rise the tall square tower of the Fru Kirke, the twisted spire of the Exchange, and the broad, flat, grayish-white summit of the famous "Round Tower." Were one disposed to be critical, one might note in the Danish capital the same fault which mars the imperial city of Peter the Great, and from which Stockholm is so magnificently exempt, viz., an utter want of elevation. But once within the town itself, the enchantment is complete. Nowhere save in Iceland or the Faroe Isles have I seen the peculiar charm of Denmark's simple old-world life at all paralleled. In Russia there is an air of uncomfortable civilization, suggestive of Robinson Crusoe's "man Friday" trying on European clothes for the first time. In France and Germany everything has a savor of drill and pipe-clay, as if national progress itself could only advance in time to a military march. But the Danes display their simple habits as unaffectedly as the ancient buildings of Copenhagen display the date of their foundation. From the homely, comfortable-looking palace of Christian IX., smaller than many a railway hotel, down to the red-tiled cottages of the Zealand peasants, with their clean, white floors and flower-decked windows, the same air of pastoral simplicity and quiet, unpretending neatness meets you at every turn. As you saunter past the gray, many-gabled Exchange, (founded by Christian IV. in 1624,) or look up at the vigorous old age of the Nicholas Church, with its hale brick-red complexion unmarred by the storms of three centuries, or watch the red-capped fishermen spreading their nets on the shore as in the time of Olger Danske, you feel ready for any marvel of the Old World. You would hardly wonder to see Andersen's storks protesting against the libelous ditty caroled in their dishonor by the naughty boys of the Nytorv, (New Market,) or the Snow Queen flashing past in that glittering ice-chariot, "whose horses are the four winds of heaven," or rosy Hjalmar floating seaward in his toy boat, and crunching gleefully the ever-renewed candy of Fairyland. A moralist might find ample food for reflection in the marvelous and almost grotesque contrast between the exterior and interior of the famous Fru-Kirke, the Notre Dame of Copenhagen. The most enthusiastic of the sons of Olaf could hardly discover much beauty in the heavy bulging mass, terminated by a clumsy square tower of dingy red—like a huge stove with a disproportionately large chimney—which meets his eye as he emerges from the Studien-Straede. But when he enters and beholds the massive pillars which uphear the etherial tracery of the roof, the sweet, serene face of the kneeling angel that supports the marble font, the high, hero-bearing of the chosen Twelve, and the glorious figure of the Divine Master, with look of calm compassion and hands outstretched in blessing—then, indeed, he may indulge his patriotic pride without fear of opposition. Had Thorwaldsen produced no other statues, these alone would have immortalized him; and his presentation of them to the reigning sovereign was as noble a gift as ever one king of men gave to another.

Little need be said here about the principal "lions" of the city, viz.: The Royal Picture Gallery, the far-famed Tivoli Garden, the turreted lozenge-windowed Exchange, with its fantastic spire of intertwined serpents; the sturdy, unadorned homeliness of the Round Tower, and the Thorwaldsen Museum, where the great sculptor sleeps amid his noblest works. Like everything really worth seeing, they have been often described and never done justice to. Indeed, most of those who see them do so amid the screeching of those birds of prey who for "tree shilling de day" will hurry you round the town against time, in the hottest hours of noon; take you with scrupulous accuracy over all the sights which you do not want to see, with just enough time over each to tire without enlightening you; volunteer confused explanations, couched in English, to make them doubly unintelligible, till you fully sympathize with the poor French Professor who, after a severe course of "splendid views," said meekly: "*Aimez-vous les beautés de la nature? Pour moi, je les abhorre!*" But the real "sight" of Copenhagen is not the Museum, not the Picture Gallery, not, in fact, any of the long catalogue of curiosities so industriously pieced together by Mr. Murray's Koran in red binding; it is Copenhagen itself. One half hour in the Oestergade (East-street) on a fine Summer afternoon is worth a whole day of so-called "sight-seeing." Picturesque groups, indeed, are here—rosy-cheeked school-boys on a bird's-nesting crusade, in all the boundless enjoyment of a "whole half-holiday;" stalwart laborers, whose muscular development might have satisfied the most critical Viking of old time; spruce, handsome soldiers in dark blue, looking pleased with themselves and with the world in general; ruddy, shock-headed apprentices, making the air ring with broad jests and responsive peals of laughter; sallow, white-capped Russian sailors, staring about them as eagerly as children at a show; elegantly-dressed ladies eyeing the new fashions in the surrounding windows with true scientific appreciation, and perhaps a few travelers from the far West, looking reverently at the tall corner-house from whose door (till death came and knocked at it in 1875) used to issue, observed of all observers, the long, gaunt figure and bright dreamy eyes of dear old Hans Christian Andersen. All are thorough specimens of that quaint, shrewd, daring, indomitable Danish race, which nine stormy centuries have left unchanged since the days when Ragnar Lodbrog chanted his death-song amid the gnawing vipers, and Hubbo of Odinsee hewed Ella in pieces before the gates of York. In such company one may well echo the words of that rough, manly song which you hear in every street of Copenhagen, and which is to Denmark what "Old John Brown" is to America:

"And we must do our best, you know, for if we slink away,
The Germans will come in on us, and for us make our hay;
And so with all my might,
Like a soldier brave, I'll fight,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

Of the environs of Copenhagen it is impossible to speak too highly. On the east, you pass at one stride from among the quaint old nine-storied houses, which stare at you from their arched windows as from uplifted eyebrows, to the green, open country, rich in stately trees and blossoming hedgerows, in busy windmills, perched on grassy knolls, and clear, smooth streams, alive with darting fish. On the west, the breezy promenade along the sea-wall, in full view of the harbor, leads to a high rampart of turf, from which you survey as lovely a panorama of field and forest, sunny hillsides and shadowy dells, winding shores and blue, sparkling waters, as ever gladdened the eye of an artist. No wonder the roads are thronged, all the Summer through, with many-seated cars and substantial omnibuses, freighted with shouting children, well-filled lunch-baskets, and the most jovial holiday-makers in all Europe. Fredensborg, the Central Park of Copenhagen, is probably the most frequented of its suburban resorts, and certainly not without reason. Lying within easy reach of the city, it offers a choice of attractions sufficiently varied to meet all tastes. Those who are fond of solitude may there find secluded nooks and shady paths which Spenser himself would have commended. Those who admire fine scenery may survey at a glance Copenhagen itself, the distant coast of Sweden, and the blue expanse of sunlit sea between, from the brow of the hill upon which Fredensborg Palace stands. The more practical spirits who seek only fresh air to brace their jaded nerves, and the creature comforts of good tea and bread and butter, may count upon an ample supply of all three. The palace itself is a homely-looking, whitewashed building, more like a big farm-house than a royal residence, but very clean and comfortable withal. At the foot of the hill upon which it is built lies a small artificial lake, the favorite resort of the late King, old Frederick VI., who was as fond of boating as Louis XVI. of lock-making, or the Czar Nicholas of drilling soldiers. On this lake his Majesty was wont to display the nautical skill which he thought he possessed, by steering a pleasure-boat rowed by the Crown Prince and the officers of the court. To enjoy this august spectacle, the loyal Danes crowded into the park by thousands every Sunday evening, and clustered around the spot where their King and Governor was thus amusing himself. On one occasion, however, the royal steersman was graciously pleased to handle his craft so awkwardly as to run her violently aground, with a shock which sent the oarsmen sprawling; whereupon a naval officer in the crowd, with more wit than prudence, shouted in a stentorian voice, "Ship ahoy! Shall I send a pilot on board?" This commentary so enraged the stranded monarch that he sought out the offender and cashiered him, as a warning to all irreverent folks who should presume to make sport of the little weaknesses of their superiors.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the countless other beautiful spots, rich in historical and legendary associations of every kind, which abound in every part of Zealand. But if one spot is to be held sacred above all the rest, let it be, for the sake of those qualities which men have reverenced and women have loved since the beginning of time, the Soldiers' Grave-yard at Copenhagen. The great cemetery beside it may be showier and more spacious, but it lacks the simple pathos which gathers around "those who died in harness." In the cemetery are trim marble crosses and stately granite obelisks; the soldiers' ground displays only plain wooden tablets, all bearing the same terribly significant date, (1864,) and the brief, touching inscription, "Fell for the Fatherland." A fit epitaph, indeed, for these nameless heroes, who knew at least how to die when success was hopeless. Not a single man buried here was over 35! Picked men indeed were these, Denmark's best and bravest; "rare food for powder," as the imperial artillerist used to say of his own legions. They lie here in native Copenhagen, with the sweet Spring flowers blooming above them, and bright-eyed children, who were unconscious infants at the time of the great conflict, bringing their little cans of water to sprinkle the graves of the fathers and brothers whom they never knew.

BLACK WALNUT FOR ENGLAND.

HOW OUR FEW REMAINING WESTERN FORESTS ARE BEING DESTROYED.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.

The lumber-dealers of England are making a grand raid on Iowa and all the black walnut States, and are fast taking from us all that we have left of that timber. The native forests in Ohio and Indiana were rich with this now precious wood, and the early settlers of those States, in clearing the land for agricultural purposes, destroyed numberless thousands of acres of the timber, little thinking that in doing so they were destroying that which in a few years would have made their lands more valuable than gold or lead mines. The havoc of timber in Ohio and Indiana—the settlers there spending nearly a hundred years in steadily destroying the woods with which they found the surface covered, girdling and killing the great forests one year and burning them the next—is one of the queer things in American history as it is now looked at. The magnitude of it young people now and all the people of the future will never realize. It was an enormous destruction of values, the total of which may be estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. But it was inevitable. For, although west of Indiana and Ohio there were the known open fields and boundless prairies making up the whole new North-west, where the land lay ready for the plow when the settlers first set foot on it, there was then no iron horse to make it, in its far-away location from the markets of the world, available. So it was ignored, and two generations of industrious people spent their lives and wore them out in the pitiless toil of hewing farms out of the dense forests of Ohio and Indiana. To the people of the present time these 75 years of steady assault on the forests seem almost like a 75-years war and havoc. For, it is estimated by good judges, that if the States of Ohio and Indiana stood covered now with their native forests they would be worth more in actual value than they are as they stand to-day. The destruction has but lately stopped. The writer here has seen in the last 30 years this destruction going on in Indiana—in the great woods of Jennings and Bartholomew Counties. The 80 acres of walnut and poplar that the settler then spent six or eight years of hard labor to destroy would now make him rich, and be worth far more than his cleared farm—and that was only 30 years ago, when there was not this one excuse, that there were no railroads to take settlers to the open land, where the soil was still richer and there were no forests to fell.

But we are writing of this English raid on Iowa. It is a raid to take from us what of black walnut we have left. The traveler along the railroads of this State sees now, at nearly every important station, a little out-door steam saw-mill working away like mad, ripping up black walnut logs into great slabs. All over the West, in the black walnut belt, these little saw-mills are cutting up into a certain form of broad and thick slabs all the black walnut that can be got hold of. A large and wealthy corporation of Indianapolis men, co-operating with a company of English capitalists, are the proprietors of these mills. They have their buyers out at every little station and in the rural districts, and wherever the smallest patch of black walnut can be found. Two of these little mills are now tearing away in the City of Des Moines, another at Mitchellville, and all that we have left of this valuable timber in Polk County and Central Iowa is fast passing under their saws, coming out broad slabs, and going thence directly on the cars on their way to England, where, in their greater wisdom, the people have come to know that black walnut wood is already as valuable, because of its durability, beauty, and growing scarcity, as mahogany. It is a general raid all over the West, and our farmers, if they knew of the scheme, would not sell their walnut trees as they are selling them now, for a mere tithe of what they are really worth.

A RAT PUT TO FLIGHT BY SPARROWS.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, May 22.

In the friese and cornices of the Boody House innumerable sparrows have made their abodes. They have all the appearance of enjoying a sense of exclusive proprietorship, such as the ancient crows and daws seem to assert over the ancestral trees in which they have their century-old habitations. A few mornings ago a large rat was observed perched on the coping which runs along the front of the house just above the first story. Presently he attracted the notice of a few sparrows, who set up a most vivacious twittering, as if in excited consultation. Some flew away, soon returning with others, until quite a force was marshaled, when they pounced upon the rat with great vigor, pursued him along the front of the house, and drove him out of crannies and crevices where he crouched for refuge, until the rodent, sorely beset, succeeded in making his escape by a partly-opened window into the house. Being satisfied, apparently, with the expulsion of the intruder, the birds exchanged a few congratulatory twitters and resumed their usual vocations.

THE JEROME PARK RACES

PROGRAMME OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

THE MEETING TO OPEN ON DECORATION DAY AND TO CONTINUE SIX DAYS—THE EVENTS TO BE DECIDED AND THE PURSES TO BE COMPETED FOR.

On Monday next, Decoration Day, the gates of Jerome Park will be thrown open to the public, and the racing in this vicinity will commence in earnest. Secretary Wheatly has just returned from the West, and he says that the country is full of fine horses. Indeed, this has been amply indicated by the remarkable time that has been made this Spring, and, therefore, the coming meeting of the American Jockey Club will fulfill all the requirements which the programme promised to the sport-loving community. The Jockey Club is making many improvements for the comfort of the spectators, which will be fully appreciated by the habitués of Jerome Park. The old pool stands at the north end of the grand stand have been boarded over, while beyond is a small saddling paddock, also covered. Those who have the privileges of the betting ring will, therefore, be under cover. The railroad communication with the course will be complete, a branch road having been constructed from the Fordham depot of the Harlem Railroad to the track, through the woods. The elevated railroad will run into the course at the rear of the grand stand, a wooden bridge over the slope making direct communication with the depot. Thus there will be no further need of rushing after trains over dusty roads, and ladies can make the trip to the course with some degree of comfort.

And now for the programme of racing which the Stewards of the Jockey Club have laid out. The meeting is to continue six days, and the liberal sum of $31,000 is given in purses and added money to stakes, divided among 30 races. The meeting will be initiated on Decoration Day with the usual dash of one mile for a purse of $500, which is an increase over former years, and will doubtless draw out a large field. Horses not having won a race of the value of $1,000 after 2 years old are allowed 5 pounds; and maidens 5 pounds if 3 years old, 10 pounds if 4 years, and 15 pounds if 5 years or upward. The second race will be the great Metropolitan Stakes, a handicap of $100 each, half forfeit, and $15 if declared by May 20, with $1,000, the winner of any race after publication of the weights to carry 5 pounds, of two races, 10 pounds extra. The distance is a mile and a half. This closed with 37 nominations, and only a dozen have been declared out. Checkmate has the top weight—131 pounds—but having won two races at Washington, he will be obliged to carry 131 pounds. Of the heavy weights, Vera Cruz has probably the best of it with 118 pounds, while old Vagrant will be hard to beat with 113 pounds, which includes the 5 pounds penalty which he incurred in winning the mile heats at Washington on Thursday last. The race must necessarily be a very uncertain one with the large number of acceptances, and will afford great scope for the speculators to indulge their fancy. The third race will be a free handicap for all ages, one mile and three furlongs, for a purse of $500. Any number of horses may be entered by the same owner, and entries are to be made at the course on Thursday next at 4 P. M., and acceptances are due by noon on Saturday following. The fourth race is a selling dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $400. The winner is to be sold for $1,500, and there are allowances of from 5 to 20 pounds, according to the price at which the respective entries are to be sold. The fifth race is the Welter Cup of $100 added to a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, play or pay, with $200 added. Gentlemen riders. The distance is three-quarters of a mile. The sixth and concluding affair will be a handicap steeple-chase over the usual course for a purse of $600, of which $200 goes to the second horse.

The second day is set down for Wednesday, June 2, and as three important stake races are to be decided, the day will be fraught with interest as indicative of the fate of the great stakes later on. A dash of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $400 begins the sport. There are allowances to maidens. Then will follow the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and $10 if declared, with $500 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. Winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. One mile and a quarter. There were originally 41 nominations, and only 9 declarations have been made, thus insuring a large field of horses and a grand contest. Monitor has the top weight, with 130 pounds, and his stable companion, Harold, is next, with 118 pounds. Mr. Lorillard has said "coatem" for they have not been declared out. There are a lot of fast ones engaged, and Susquehanna, if she is right, must be very dangerous, with only 108 pounds up. The third race will be the Withers Stakes for 3-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $25 if declared Aug. 1, 1879, or $50 if declared May 15, 1880, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile. This had originally 50 nominations, but 40 of them have taken advantage of the declaration clause, leaving 18 colts and fillies that have the right to start. At present it looks as though the stake was at the mercy of Sensation or Grenada, but racing is so uncertain that no one can tell what may happen. The Kentucky Derby was considered at the mercy of Kimball, and thousands of people were disappointed at his defeat. Pierre Lorillard had eight entries in the Withers, but has declared out with seven, leaving in Ferncliffe, by imp. Saxon, out of imp. Blue Stocking. This colt then, must be the best of the Rancocas lot, but his performance does not warrant any support against the Westbrook pair. Of 10 entries by Mr. Belmont 2 remain in and they are those good little fillies Beats and Carita. Babcock & Co. have Ferncliffe, for whom they paid $4,800 at the Astor sale, although he did not win a race last year. The party think well of him, however, and have got him in excellent condition to meet the champions. The race may be an agreeable disappointment to the public, which has expected to see a mere walk-over for the Westbrook stable. The fourth race on the programme is the Juvenile Stake for 2-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second to save his stake. Half a mile. There are 25 youngsters engaged in this, representing such stallions as Tom Bowling, Longfellow, Glenelg, Virgil, Leamington, Waverly, Battle Axe, Saxon, Bonnie Scotland, King Ernest, Kingfisher, and Ill Used. It is said that George Lorillard has another wonder to bring out in Blazes, the son of Leamington and Lady Motley, but the first race of the season decides nothing. The fifth race of the day will be a purse of $500, for all ages. One mile and a furlong, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500. There are the usual allowances, and any surplus on the sale of the winner to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the racing fund.

The third day of the meeting is announced to be Saturday, June 5, when five races will be decided, and will be even more important in its relations to the rest of the season's work than the preceding day. To commence with, there is a dash of a mile and a furlong for a purse of $500. Horses not having won a race of the value of $1,000 after 2 years old allowed 3 pounds, and besides this there are allowances to maidens according to age. This will introduce the Ladies' Stakes for 3-year old fillies, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. This is the American Oaks, and 39 fillies are engaged in it this year. This will be a good race, but the chances are in favor of Diana winning it. She is a daughter of Glenelg and Annie Bush, the dam of Bushwacker, and belongs to Mr. Astor, but the latter, on retiring from the active scenes of the turf, sold her racing qualities to Pierre Lorillard. Mr. Belmont's pair, Carita and Beats, are dangerous, and Queen's Own improved so much last Fall that the Westbrook stable think well of her chances. Eph. Snedeker has Girofle, the sister to Cuba, and she is a good animal, while Mr. Withers has a pair of King Ernest fillies. Gov. Bowie's Chaderelle ran well at Washington, and will bear watching. The third race of the day will be the Westchester Cup, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. The entries for this are Harold, Monitor, Ferida, Franklin, Pequot, Spartan, Uncas, Bonnie Oaks, Danicheff, Startle, Aureolus, and Bramble. Now that Bramble and Franklin are out of the race, it looks as though one of the Westbrook trio would win. Great faith is placed in Pequot, but the running at Baltimore will show how much his chances are worth. The fourth race will be a purse of $500, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and a half. There are the usual allowances, and beaten horses are not liable to be claimed. The sport will close with a steeple-chase over the full course, for a purse of $500, added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, $10 forfeit. The winner is to be sold at auction for $1,600, or, if entered to be sold for $700, allowed 7 pounds, or for $800, 15 pounds. Four-year olds are to carry 140 pounds; 5-year olds 155 pounds, and 6-years and upward 165 pounds.

The fourth day will be Tuesday, June 8, and will be distinguished as the American Derby day. Commencing with a dash of a mile and three furlongs, for a purse of $500, in which there are maiden allowances, the annual struggle for the Belmont Stakes will be witnessed. It is $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. There are 38 nominations, but the race looks so much at the mercy of Grenada and Sensation that it has been robbed of its usual interest. If these colts are beaten it will create much of a sensation, for the book-makers won't offer anything against them and the public won't back anything else. The third race will be mile heats for all ages; purse, $600, with special conditions. Winners this year of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra, and of $2,000, 7 pounds extra, while there are other allowances for beaten horses and maidens. The fourth will be a selling race of a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $400. For the fifth day, Thursday, June 10, there are five races to be decided, the first of which is a half-mile spin for 2-year olds, purse $400. Then will follow a dash of a mile and a half, for a purse of $700, with the conditions that horses that have never won a weight-for-age race of the value of $500 or a handicap of the value of $1,000 will be allowed 5 pounds if 3 years old, or 10 pounds if 4 years or upward. The third, and important event of the day will be the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 declaration, with $800 added; two miles. Of the 66 nominations, there have been only five declarations, and thus a very large field is promised, and some good horses are in with light weights. Monitor carries 118 pounds, the top weight, and his stable companion, Harold, and Bushwhacker come next with 115 pounds each. The latter, if he comes to his form again, will be hard to beat at this weight, for he is a great sticker, as his dam was, and the further the distance the more difficult it is to beat him. The fourth race will be the Members' Cup, value $100, a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $250 added, the second to save his stake; members of the club to ride; three-quarters of a mile. The last race will be a dash of a mile for a purse of $600, with penalties and allowances.

The sixth and last day of the meeting will be June 12, and five races are on the programme. A spin of three-quarters of a mile will initiate the proceedings, and will be followed by a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each if not declared out, with $600 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. The next event will be the second renewal of the Lorillard Stakes for 3-year olds, $200 each, half forfeit and only $25 if declared by Aug. 1, 1879, or $50 if declared the day before the Spring meeting, which will be next Saturday. Twenty-five hundred dollars is added by Pierre Lorillard, and the Jockey Club gives $1,000 to the second horse. The winner of the Belmont Stakes is to carry 5 pounds extra, and the distance of the race is one mile and three furlongs. This rich stake originally closed with 69 nominations. There have been 34 declarations thus far, and there will doubtless be several more this week. Sensation and Grenada are engaged, both of whom will probably start, with Ferncliffe, Rocco, Beats, Carita, Oden, and one or two others. The fourth race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, of which $200 to the second horse; two miles; and the last scene of all will be a handicap steeple-chase over the full course, for a purse of $700, of which $150 goes to the second horse. It will be seen that the programme for the meeting is both rich and varied, and with the great number of horses that will be at the park, the racing promises to be of a high order.

THE CAVALRY AT FIVE FORKS.

CHARGING THE ENEMY'S BREASTWORKS WITH NO INFANTRY SUPPORT—TWO CHARGES BLOODILY REPULSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The survivors of Sheridan's "Cavalry Army," regard with amazement the attempt now being made before the Warren Court of Inquiry to reconstruct the history of the battle of Five Forks, and appropriate to the Fifth Corps the glories of that sanguinary conflict. The Fifth Corps officers testify that their infantry bore the important part of the struggle, hardly regarding the work of the cavalry as more than a "reconnoissance." That is what so able an officer as Gen. Chamberlain thought of the heavy and continuous firing for five or six hours, while his troops lay about the J. Boseau house. To these gentlemen I leave the discussion about the length of time necessary to move their troops to a position on the right of the cavalry. That it far exceeded Gen. Sheridan's calculations, and that his plans were thereby disarranged and many good lives destroyed in the cavalry corps, ought to be sufficient justification for his terrible display of temper to the infantry Generals. But the fact I wish to get before the public is that the cavalry bore the burden of that battle. I will be as brief as possible, and will state only facts that can be corroborated by hundreds of living witnesses.

On the morning of April 1, 1865, the cavalry advanced at daylight to renew the undecided struggle of the previous day. The First and Third Brigades of Custer's Third Cavalry Division were dismounted and their horses taken to the rear. These brigades deployed in front of the rebel line, and when within skirmishing distance thereof, the order was given to right face and march by file to the right. This movement was continued until our right arrived directly in front of the rebel works at Five Forks. The skirmish line of the rebels conformed to our movement—passing to their left until behind the works. Desultory firing had been kept up between the two lines during the march by the flank, and the Confederates had displayed some artillery, as our side had also; but no general fighting had occurred up to this time. The morning was well advanced when Gen. Custer sent for Capehart's (Third) Brigade to rejoin him, mounted, on the left, where, with his Second Brigade, he connected with the Second Cavalry Division, their line swinging around at a sharp angle from the position of the First Brigade, and enveloping the enemy's right flank. The First Brigade (Pennington's) now occupied a stretch of young timber, with an open field intervening between it and the rebel breastworks. Through the clearing to the left the mounted brigades were visible; but the woods to our right cut off the view, so that we could not even see Fitzhugh's brigade of the First Cavalry Division, which connected with Pennington's right, and —we understood—joined the left of Warren's Fifth Corps, which, we were told, was closing in on the enemy's left flank, our lines thus to form three sides of a square surrounding the enemy. To all who visited that part of the line it was apparent that the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, confronted the key of the rebel position, and would have to assail the most formidable works the Confederates had been able to construct. Gen. Sheridan never could have intended the dismounted cavalry to make the assault without support on their right.

Foremost in our advance, when the bugles sounded the charge, and the mounted brigades on the left dashed forward was Major Joseph O'Keefe, of the Second New-York Cavalry, late of Sheridan's staff, and his intimate companion. Taller than any other, he strode forward at the head of his regiment, carrying no weapon but his unsheathed sabre, which he ever maintained was the officer's proper arm. His example of lofty courage inspired the men with confidence and enthusiasm, and they charged into the open lot with desperate energy. Shot and shell literally poured into the dismounted cavalry from the rebel works. Human beings could not endure such a terrible fire. Our line was swept from the open ground backward into the woods, where we re-formed, leaving many of our finest soldiers dead or wounded on the field. Furthest in front lay the quivering form of the matchless O'Keefe. From the rebel works the rain of musketry and artillery poured incessantly into the woods, but four gallant men took their lives in their hands and dashed back into the field to the rescue of their leader. It is a fact that the brave Confederate soldiers actually slackened their fire at the point where lay the noble young officer, and he was carried back into our lines alive, though wounded in five places, to die in hospital a month later.

It was scarcely midday when this charge was made. I cannot be exact as to time. No infantry joined in the assault. It was made by cavalry alone, a portion of which, dismounted, charged with carbines against heavy breastworks, defended by infantry and artillery. Nor can I be exact as to the time of the second charge; but a second charge was made soon after the first, and was similarly repulsed, the enemy's fire pursuing us into the woods, mowing down trees and tearing up the ground from under our feet. One would turn away from a comrade for a moment, only to find him dead when next turning to speak to him. The havoc was fearful and continuous, yet no infantry came to our relief, though we had been assured again and again that the Fifth Corps would surely charge with us.

Men returning from carrying the wounded to the rear, reported the presence of the Fifth Corps near by. Some said that infantry soldiers were cooking coffee, and enjoying themselves as well as they could, a short distance back of us, but the only support that came directly to us was Custer's Chief of Staff, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. W. Whitaker, who remained with us throughout the afternoon, and a brave young orderly, who dashed into the woods mounted, with a box of carbine cartridges, which he threw out to the men of the First Brigade as he madly galloped along the line. He was wildly cheered for his superb bravery. After the failure of the second charge, the First Brigade remained in the woods, under the ceaseless fire of the enemy, until toward sundown, when the cry of "Forward! forward!" rolled along the line, we knew not from whence, but right and left bugles sounded the charge, and officers and men gathered their energies for the third assault. We had barely reached the abattis in front of the breastwork when masses of infantry, with Gen. Sheridan in the midst of them, carrying his own battle-flag, burst into view and over the rebel defenses. The wild shouts, the crash of musketry, the rattle of carbines and pistols, cannot be described on paper. Death and destruction raged, and the carnage for a few brief moments was awful. Hundreds of Confederates threw down their arms and surrendered. Thousands turned to fly from the furious storm of leaden hail, but the mounted brigades from the left, and the now inspired infantry from still further to our right, dashed upon them with fearful impetuosity. Pickett's and Johnson's divisions—the flower of the Rebel Army—had fought their last battle. But what a brave fight they had made! And what bloodshed would have been spared had the fates of battle permitted the full co-operation of our cavalry and infantry at the first charge, instead of the third!

That Gen. Sheridan was dissatisfied because this, his intention, was not carried out, was well understood by the soldiers who made the first and second disastrous charges upon Five Forks. We know that Gen. Sheridan never intended to sacrifice his cavalry, as they were sacrificed, in those earlier charges, on a mere reconnoissance. He knew everything about the enemy's strength and position before he ordered us to be placed in front of those works, and we were then plainly given to understand that we were to be but a link in the chain of attack forming around the doomed soldiers of Pickett and Johnson. Gen. Custer rode over the ground covered by his First Brigade in company with Gen. E. W. Whitaker the following day. To this officer he expressed his profound astonishment at the terrible conflict those troops had undergone, which far exceeded his purposes in sending them to that point.

Of the part thus taken by the cavalry, Gen. E. W. Whitaker, of Washington, D. C.; Col. M. B. Birdseye, of Bradford, Penn.; Gen. Fitzhugh, formerly of the Regular Army; Capts. A. C. M. Pennington and A. M. Randal, now of the Regular Army, and many former officers, whose addresses I do not know, can easily be found to testify. Gen. Fitzhugh claimed the glory of these assaults for his own brigade, in his official report, but his record covers the history of all the dismounted cavalry that day, and he will not withhold from our brigade a part of the honors he so manfully asserted for his own.

I have faithfully endeavored to describe the operations as seen from the limited vision of

A REGIMENTAL OFFICER.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, May 20, 1880.

A PARADOX IN POLITICS

REPUBLICAN JUDGES IN A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY, PENN.—THE QUEER METHODS OF CONDUCTING CAMPAIGNS IN A DISTRICT WHERE A REPUBLICAN NEVER GOT AN OFFICE UNTIL 1875, AND THEN ONLY BY ACCIDENT.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 21.—The death of the Hon. George P. Heller, one of the Associate Judges of the courts of Pike County, Penn., and the appointment by Gov. Hoyt of Edgar Pinchot to fill the vacancy, places the banner Democratic county of Pennsylvania in the singular situation of having a full bench of Republican Judges, something never before known in its history, Democrats having monopolized every office in the county from 1812 to 1875, when a Republican was elected County Commissioner through Democratic dissensions. The Counties of Pike and Monroe have been Democratic strongholds time out of mind, and they manage their political affairs in a manner peculiarly their own. These two counties were the banner counties of the famous "Tenth Legion" of Pennsylvania, which was the Congressional district composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and Northampton, and which seldom contented itself with rolling up less than 10,000 Democratic majority out of a total vote of about twice that number. There were entire townships in Pike and Monroe Counties where such a thing as a Republican voter was unknown in the anti-war days, and the principles of the Jeffersonian States rights Democracy were so deeply rooted in the bosoms of the great majority of the residents, that when the war broke out it met with strong opposition from them. In the first local campaign after the rebellion began, two prominent citizens were contesting in Pike County for a seat in the State Legislature. One of them was a pronounced anti-war man, while it was rumored that his opponent was inclined to be a war Democrat. This rumor was working so to the injury of the suspected candidate that he was forced to issue circulars and posters assuring the Democrats of the country that he was opposed to the prosecution of the war against the South, and that all rumors to the contrary were but the infamous creations of his enemies. That announcement stopped all defection in the ranks of his followers, and he carried the county. In the two counties mentioned, no nominating conventions are held. The citizen who burns to serve his fellows in some official capacity—and in Pike County this noble ambition lurks in every breast—makes public announcement of the fact through the local papers. Take the Pike County aspirant, for example. As the electioneering season approaches he takes $3 and goes to the county seat, if he is not a resident thereof, and calls at the office of the Milford *Dispatch*, the only paper printed in the county. He draws up a card as follows, and pays the $3 for its insertion in the paper:

TO THE VOTERS OF PIKE COUNTY.—I HEREBY offer myself as a candidate for the office of ——. If elected to the same, I will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. Yours, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Before election day comes, announcements similar to this have accumulated until the paper has probably a column of them. They are all worded exactly alike, whether the candidate has his heart set on making his mark in Legislative halls, or desires to be a watch-dog of justice as Jury Commissioner—an office with salary and perquisites equal to $12 a year. A column in the paper would not hold half of the announcements which would be made, if it were not an inflexible rule of the editor and proprietor that "all candidates' cards must be accompanied with the cash to insure insertion." Formerly the cards were taken on trust, and then it was an inflexible rule of the candidate to pay if he felt like it and never to pay if he was not elected. As there were usually from four to seven offices to fill, and half a dozen candidates for each office, and as only one candidate could be elected to any one position, those who never paid represented a large share of the editor's "patronage." Several editors had succumbed to the rule of the candidates. A few years ago a man who was born and raised in a county where Republican majorities had been known, assumed control of the Pike County organ. When it came to him to solve the question as to whether a large proportion of the ambitious Democrats of the county should be denied the privilege of enrolling themselves on the lists of fame at the expense of the editor, or whether the latter should resign the pen and take a job on a farm, he ignored all precedent and tradition in Pike County and laid down the rule mentioned. Since then the proportion of voters to candidates has steadily increased.

There was a time when it was within the bounds of safety for five Democrats to be candidates against one Republican for the same office in Pike County, so great was the preponderance of numbers in favor of the former party. There are 600 square miles of territory in the county, but there are not more than 1,700 voters. Of these, 1,200 are Democrats. A few years ago there were only 1,400 voters, and over 1,100 of those were Democrats. One Fall the Democratic majority was nearly 1,000 in the county. Occasionally, however, the zeal of some Democrat to serve his constituents would outrun his discretion, and he would become the sixth of his party in the field for the same office. Then, if ever, the opposition would have a chance to get in a man, and they usually selected one of their strongest adherents to contest the election against the six Democrats. Somehow or other victory would not perch upon Republican banners, even at these odds in their favor. In 1874 they believed they had a "dead sure thing" on the Democrats for Sheriff. Seven Democrats announced themselves as candidates for the office. The Republicans put forward a capable and popular man for the position, and the campaign was a bitter one. Nevertheless, the election resulted just as the ones that preceded it had, and a Democrat was elected. In 1875, however, aided by local dissatisfaction and a preponderance of Democratic candidates, the Republicans established a precedent in Pike County by electing their candidate for County Commissioner. This was followed, two years later, by the election of a Republican Associate Judge.

In 1878 there were five Democrats running for member of Assembly in Pike County against one Republican, and the latter ran behind the leading Democrat but a dozen votes or so. The only township in the county where the Republicans have any great party strength defeated their own candidate. They calculated that he could not be elected, and so 19 of them voted for a Democrat whom they considered the most likely, of the five in the field, to be elected, so that their votes "would not be wasted." But for that singular perverseness, the solidest Democratic county in Pennsylvania would have been represented in the Legislature by a Republican. Another peculiar feature of the Pike County election of 1878 was the contest for County Treasurer. There were seven candidates. The office was worth at that time $3,000 a year. To make political capital, one candidate announced that if elected he would perform the duties of the office for $500 a year. Four others said they would be equally economical. Another declared that all he would ask from the tax-payers, if they would make him County Treasurer, would be $250 a year. The remaining candidate refused to make any pledges, saying that if elected he would take for his services whatever he was permitted to receive by law. In any other county this candidate's chances for receiving anything at all would have been extremely small. As the $250 man was a Republican, and on a party vote had the chances in his favor anyhow, his sacrifice was looked upon as increasing his chances greatly. When the votes were counted, the $250 man had received about 100 votes in the county. The man who would make no pledges, but intended to take all the office was worth, was elected by a handsome majority over all his contestants.

But the Republican candidate for County Commissioner was re-elected, and taking that in connection with the previous election of a Republican Associate Judge and the defeat of the Republican candidate for member of Assembly by the merest accident, the old war-horses of the Democracy in Pike County, who had resigned the management of the party to younger hands, after having successfully defied all opposition to it for half a century, began to look aghast at the turn things were taking. They declared that something must be done, if not to check the encroachments of Republican strength, to at least render it powerless to further trespass in the temples that had been sacred to Democratic teachings since the county was formed. The local election of 1880 is to be an important one, and a convention of the Democracy of Pike County, called for that special purpose, has just adopted "new rules" for the government of the party, which it is calculated will prevent even the possibility of any Republican ever again holding an elective office in the county. These rules, at the same time, do not deny to Democratic aspirants the time-honored privilege of appearing before their fellow-citizens in as large force as of old, to preserve the traditions of their fathers by indulging in the old-time bitter personal contests. In fact, the new departure will permit the presence in the field of an unlimited number of candidates, for dangerous Republican opposition is made impossible by it. The system to be adopted is virtually the holding of two elections. The first is to be held on a day to be fixed by the Democratic County Committee, previous to the regular election. Then candidates, as many as are inclined to, may enter the field for the several offices to be filled. Those seeking different positions who receive the highest number of votes are then to be declared the regular candidates of the party, and supported as such. Thus, there will be but one candidate for each position to be voted for, and consequently, if the spirit of competition that marks the Pike County aspirants is sufficiently satisfied by the test election, it will be useless for any Republican to hereafter apply for office in Pike.

Among the old-time politicians of Pike County were many men who subsequently obtained prominence in both State and national politics. The Brodheads, the Motts, the Dimmicks, the Eldreds, the Lindermans, the Westbrooks, and other families furnished material for high positions. Richard Brodhead became United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and narrowly escaped a Presidential nomination. Henry S. Mott, who died in 1877, was for years the leader of the Democrats in Pennsylvania. He was a power in all its councils, and was elected Canal Commissioner in 1854 by a majority of nearly 200,000, the largest majority ever given to a candidate in the State. He was Chairman of the Canal Board, and the last President of the Pennsylvania Railroad before its sale to the State. As Director of the United States Mint Dr. Linderman's reputation was world-wide. The name of Dimmick is well known in both State and National Legislatures. A veteran of the county recalls an incident of the election of 1834 which will give an idea of Democratic methods in our grandfathers' days. Pike County in 1834 is one of the State, but its improved acreage now is three times that of 1834. The upper part of the county was then almost entirely comprised in one township, and the great majority of the voters were located in the settlements along the Delaware. Notwithstanding its small and scattered population, there was a newspaper printed in the county, at Milford, the county seat. It was called the *Northern Eagle*. The editor of the paper was Francis A. L. Smith, a son of a former Treasurer of Belgium. The "devil" in the office was William Bross, now celebrated as one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Tribune* and as a former Governor of Illinois. His father kept a raftsman's tavern at Milford, although he was a deacon in the church. In those days all the county officers of Pennsylvania were appointed by the Governor, with the exception of Commissioner and Treasurer. The Commissioner was elected by the people and the Treasurer was appointed by the Commissioner. There was a "Ring" at the county seat of Pike, and it was charged with corrupting public opinion with public funds in order that it could be maintained in power. Richard Brodhead came up as a champion of reform, and was elected County Commissioner in 1833. In 1833, Benjamin Halbert, a wealthy farmer, took his seat in the board as a reformer. In 1834 a County Treasurer was to be appointed. Oliver Dimmick, a Milford lawyer, and afterward Judge, was Brodhead's candidate for Treasurer. Lewis Cornelius, who kept the now famous Sawkill House, in Milford, was favored for the position by Halbert. Cornelius was a very popular man, and was probably the heaviest man that ever lived in this country. He weighed 564 pounds when he died, in 1860, after a long illness. His son, Sheriff John Cornelius, the present proprietor of the hotel, is over 6 feet high, and weighs more than 300 pounds. Another son died a few years since who weighed 300, and a daughter, whose weight was 450. The wife of Lewis Cornelius, and mother of these children never weighed 100 pounds in her life. The question of who should be the County Treasurer arose above that of reform in the selection of a County Commissioner in 1834, as his vote was to decide the Treasurership. As the bulk of the voters were in the lower Delaware Valley, both parties elected their candidate with the view of capturing that part of the county. The contest was a bitter one, and the Dimmick wing of the Democratic Party were positive of a victory over the Cornelius faction.

The afternoon before the election Jacob Bonnell, of Lackawaxen, was secretly placed in the field by both the Dimmick and Cornelius factions, for the purpose of drawing votes away from each other—the scheme being cunningly manipulated by Bonnell and Benjamin Halbert, who were apparently working in bitter opposition to one another. Bonnell received the solid vote of Lackawaxen Township, and enough votes in the lower Delaware townships to elect him by a handsome majority, to the surprise and indignation of the political managers who had been most cleverly duped. Bonnell was not pledged to either of the candidates for County Treasurer, and when the time of appointment approached he announced himself in favor of a new man, to whom both the other Commissioners—Brodhead and Halbert—were hostile. Bonnell was a great admirer of horse-flesh. Lewis Cornelius had a young blooded horse in his stable worth $500. Whenever Bonnell took his position on the hotel piazza after dinner and supper, it was remarked that the stable-boy appeared in front of the house with the horse and exercised him up and down the road. The new Commissioner fell in love with the splendid animal. He was anxious to purchase it, but the price was too high. The day that the Commissioners were to vote on the appointment of the County Treasurer, the horse was being exercised as usual while Bonnell sat on the porch. Lewis Cornelius stood near.

"Cornelius," said Bonnell, "I'd rather have that horse than anything I know of."

"Would you?" replied Cornelius. "Well, I'd rather be County Treasurer than have that horse."

That was all that passed between them. When Bonnell was ready to go to the Commissioners' office to meet with the board he was seized with a singular and sudden lameness. Cornelius ordered his stable-boy to put a saddle and bridle on the young horse and let Bonnell ride him to the Court-house. The Commissioner was assisted into the saddle. When he alighted at the Court-house his lameness was gone. He took his seat in the board. When the names of the Commissioners were called on a vote for County Treasurer, Bonnell voted for Lewis Cornelius. Halbert's vote being for him, too, he was elected. After signing the appointment, Bonnell left the office, mounted the Cornelius horse, and started down town. He turned in the opposite direction from the hotel, however, and rode straight to his home in Lackawaxen, 20 miles away. The horse was never brought to Milford again, and it was never inquired after by Cornelius. Bonnell never told how much he paid for the animal, and Cornelius never told his nearest friend how much he received for his $500 horse. But there was an impression abroad.

In the days of the Whig Party, Shohola, Lehman, Delaware, and Dingman Townships did not poll a score of votes for that party. Old Dr. Linderman, the father of the late Director of the Mint, was for years the only Whig in Lehman Township. In recognition of his steadfastness, the Whig State Central Committee presented him with a splendid rifle, he being a famous hunter. Porter Township was a solid Democratic township for years. Once a stranger purchased some land in the township, and when it was found that he would poll a Republican vote, the residents of the town made up a purse, bought his farm, and presented him with land in a neighboring county, and he removed over the line. There are only 15 voters in the town, however, and one man is compelled to fill two or three different offices to have them all occupied. It is not an uncommon thing for voters to go 15 and 20 miles to the polls. When the elections were held in October, the vote in the county was influenced greatly by buckwheat. If election day was clear, dry, and windy, the vote would be light, in spite of the efforts of the leaders to get it out, for such a day was good for thrashing buckwheat, a Pike County staple, and the prosecution of that work was dearer to the heart of the backwoods farmer than the exercise of his franchise privilege. A rainy election day assured well for a big vote. Before railroads and telegraph lines had an existence anywhere in Pike County, several days would frequently elapse before all the returns were received at the county seat. If an election was close, everything depended on Green Township. This township has the reputation of "going" any way but the way it is expected to, and many a jollification over what was considered certain victory in the county has been changed to a scene of mourning by the returns from Green.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

WHY THEY FIND NO WELCOME IN ENGLISH FAMILY CIRCLES—A PLEA FOR MORE INTIMATE SOCIAL RELATIONS.

In an article upon the American visitors who are now flocking to Europe, the London *Times* says: "American tourists speak of coming, not to Great Britain, but to Europe. Some even persuade themselves that Paris is their actual goal. Large numbers of them spend less time in these islands than on the European Continent. They are to be found more profusely in every European capital than in London. It is to be feared Americans commonly find English family circles not very accessible. Every Englishman has learned to value the friendship of the few whom accident or introductions have made known to him. But for the majority of transatlantic visitors English domestic life is as sealed a book as French or Italian. They arrive with a kind of belief that they are returning home; they go back with so much information on English nature and habits as can be obtained by perambulating the streets and comparing the fare and charges of inns or hotels in different parts of the Kingdom. A foreigner among people speaking a different language, and all whose institutions indicate a different origin, does not expect to feel at home. Americans in England do not feel themselves foreigners, and must be painfully surprised to discover how entirely they are strangers. The contrast can scarcely fail to be the ruder for the conviction of most Americans that in their own country they would extend a much warmer hospitality to British visitors. The truth is, that British visitors to the United States at present gain by their rarity, and American visitors to Great Britain lose by their abundance. Englishmen in the United States are still few enough to occupy the position of guests of the nation. Americans disembark at Liverpool in numbers much too great for individuals to be noticed, unless they adopt means to render themselves individually considered. In proportion as the inestimable advantages begin to be understood of being able to observe the operation of British qualities and institutions in new circumstances, English visitors to the United States must prepare to dispense with the extraordinary attentions which at present minister to their sense of personal importance. We should rejoice if, on the other hand, Englishmen would take more pains to facilitate for Americans who desire it the means of making acquaintance with English life as it really is. The more direct the intercourse between English and American homes, the brighter will be the prospect of permanent international good-will. Every Autumn tourist to New-York and Pennsylvania and New-England comes back with a cordial admiration of the country he has traversed, and still more of its people. Roughness and crudities which offend on the surface disappear on nearer approach. The same pleasant consequence would attend a closer familiarity of American tourists in Europe with British peculiarities. If the legion of travelers which the United Kingdom is promised during the next few months from the United States will consent to study their blood relations of the mother country from some less general point of view than the Epsom race-course or the ride in Hyde Park, and if Englishmen will afford them opportunities, the temporary migration may answer a more durable purpose than the inundation of the United States with French fashions and unauthenticated Italian art."

The successor of Mlle. Bernhardt at the Théâtre Français is Mlle. Julia Bartet, who is about 25 years old, and who made her début at the Français last February in "Daniel Rochat." She has appeared lately as the Queen in "Ruy Blas." Mlle. Bartet was formerly a pupil of Regnier, and has occupied a notable position at the Vaudeville. Opinions disagree as to her merits, though it is generally conceded that she has nothing that can be likened to genius.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TRADITIONS OF MARBLEHEAD.

THE HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF MARBLEHEAD. By SAMUEL ROADS, JR. Boston: HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO. Crown, 8vo, pp. 421.

The older towns of New-England, if the local traditions of the people are properly woven into the history of their civil life, furnish fascinating materials for brilliant and picturesque narrative, and among them none is so rich in legendary lore, in quaint customs, in local peculiarities, in familiar life, in provincial speech, even to this day, as the quaint old fishing town of Marblehead. Its people and its traditions have often been studied and commented on, but before Mr. Roads took the work in hand nothing properly authentic and no complete history of the town had been written. He has done for the traditional history of his native town what Gilbert White did for the natural history of Selborne. The quaint people live anew in his narrative; traditions are traced to their source and made to enliven the sober statements of history; the reader is able to see for himself how the Marbleheaders became a peculiar and characteristic people from the beginning. But if Mr. Roads had more thoroughly caught Gilbert White's method in describing the customs and manners of the people, the strong points which mark off the inhabitants of Marblehead from the rest of mankind, if more stories had been introduced which smack of the rocks and soil; if the marks of colonial days had been traced with a bolder hand; if racy incidents, which must have come to him from every quarter, concerning the peculiar sayings and doings of the people, had been less sparingly used, Mr. Roads might have made his book much more interesting and valuable as a picture of social manners a century ago. We venture to suggest that if he could be induced to publish separately what he must have in hand about the social characteristics of the people, picturing their ancient usages and modern customs with Hawthorne's touch of imaginative reality, he might make the most interesting volume ever written about American life. The chief fault to be found with this book is its reticence where the author had, perhaps, most to say. But while we criticise the work because it does not more fully represent the rich humor of the people, it by no means overlooks the strange traditions which have been handed down as a legitimate part of the local history. The reader who is not familiar with Marblehead will be more than satisfied with the feast spread out before him; but those who know the resources of fact and legend at Mr. Road's command, will feel certain that his work would have been even more readable if he had been more lavish in the use of local coloring. A people who call every person outside the town a foreigner; who are said, even in recent days, to have treated strangers with showers of pebble-stones, who have their auctions announced by the town-crier, who carry the town meetings to lengths unknown elsewhere, who have lived so much by themselves that their very speech is provincial, who still have the spirit of our colonial period in their home life and personal characteristics, present materials of the rarest sort for the painter of social life. Mr. Roads has probably been restrained in allowing himself full liberty in these descriptions by the fact that he is a Marbleheader himself, but we are sure that a faithful portrait of the manners of this quaint and original people, if done in a kindly spirit, would be received with favor, even by the natives of the town, and it is due to American history that the peculiar features of Marblehead life should be faithfully described.

The volume in hand is a sore temptation to the reviewer. Its materials are rich and fresh beyond those of any town history in the country, from the time that the land was bought of the Indians, in 1684, to the story of the part played by the Marblehead regiment in the late civil war. These people never did anything by the halves. Gen. Glover's regiment was the one on which Washington could most depend in the Revolution, and by whose aid he crossed the Delaware. The only time Washington was known to express joy during the whole Revolutionary struggle was when James Mugford, of Marblehead, captured the English powder-ship outside of Boston Harbor, which supplied the American army with the "sinews of war." Among the distinguished natives of the town were Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Joseph Story, the famous Massachusetts Judge, and Commodore Tucker, who fought the battles of the Revolution on the high seas. The patriotic share of Marblehead in the American Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the civil war is faithfully described. Not less faithfully does Mr. Roads trace the growth of the town as, until lately Gloucester has taken it away, the centre in New-England of the extensive codfisheries carried on from Massachusetts Bay to the Banks of Newfoundland. The book has its thrilling romance in the story of Agnes Surriage, a Marblehead girl of great personal beauty, the daughter of a poor fisherman, who was married to Sir Harry Frankland, an English nobleman, and became Lady Agnes in England. The first half of the volume, in which the ancient usages and customs are faithfully traced, is a mine of information both to the antiquary and to the general reader, but nothing which concerns the old town is without some characteristic feature. The book was evidently not written to order, and only those are praised whose deeds or lives entitled them to consideration. There is something distinct, personal, out of common, on every page. Mr. Roads rightly devotes a chapter to the ancient houses; the history of St. Michael's Church, the oldest Episcopal house of worship in New-England, is told with considerable detail, and by a slight effort of the imagination the isolated peninsular town can be made to stand out to the mind's eye with great distinctness. If Mr. Roads has not exhausted his subject, he has by no means failed to make his history deeply interesting, if not fascinating. Indeed, he could hardly have failed in any case to make a delightful book out of the peculiar materials at his command. The heliotype illustrations of the best-known points or buildings are admirably chosen, and the typographical work is what we have learned to expect from the Riverside Press.

Mr. John Cotton, a nephew of the celebrated Cotton Mather, who preached his first sermon in Marblehead in 1701, has put on record the best description of the town and people which has ever been written. "The whole township," says he, "is not much bigger than a large farm, and very rocky, and so they are forced to get their living out of the sea, not having room to confound the fisher man with the husbandman, and so spoil both, as they do in some places. * * * And, finally, it is one of the best country places to keep school in, provided a man be firmly fixed in principles of virtue and religion, which I heartily wish were more abundant among them in the life and power of it." The streets in earlier days used to be called lanes, and were known by the oddest of names, some of which were more emphatic than elegant. The houses were built anywhere, custom making no rule as to which end should be front or back. The lanes were made after the houses were built, and were often so crooked that a carriage could not pass through them without hitting the ends of the houses. To this day houses are standing whose ends or corners have been cut away to make the streets passable. The town had its share in the Salem witchcraft, and did not lack its own wizards and pirate-catchers. Some of its local customs were curious. The young women, on the nights of the new moon, used to congregate at one of the houses in the neighborhood, and putting a huge pot of tallow over the fire, drop hob-nails into the boiling fat, firmly believing that the young man who should appear while the nails were dropping would be the future husband of the fair damsel who dropped them. At other times the young women would go to an upper window, and, reaching half-way out, throw a ball of yarn into the street, believing that the lucky youth who picked it up would surely come forward with an offer of his hand. A marriage was the occasion of merry-making for a week at a time. Everybody who chose attended the wedding, and when, at a late hour of the night, the guests were ready to depart to their own homes, the bride and groom were put to bed by their maids and groomsmen, and the entire company marched around their bed, throwing old shoes and stockings and other missiles at them for good luck and by way of a parting salute. The people shared with other towns in the luxury of expensive funerals, presenting the pall-bearers on such occasions with gloves and gold finger-rings if the families were wealthy. The first settlers came from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, in the British Channel, and brought their manners, customs, and peculiar dialect with them. They were an illiterate set of hardy fishermen, as rough as they were brave, and always noted for having ways of their own. The following story, explaining the expression "Marblehead never retreats," is traced to one of the sham fights of the year 1824, in which the Marblehead artillerymen were conspicuous:

"It was arranged that a high hill in Danvers should be held by a portion of the troops called the British, who, with their allies, the Indians, were to be attacked by the other troops and eventually retreat, while the attacking party were to take possession, and plant their flag on the ramparts. The wigwams were built and the preliminary arrangements all made, the Marblehead artillery being the last to retire.

"Now the battle waxed loud and furious, big guns and little guns, smoke and smother, and the grand rush of the attacking party up the hill; but it was brought to a stand-still by the persistent peppering from the Marbleheaders under Major Trail, and his gallant Adjutant, afterward Major Green.

"'Why don't you retreat?' said the attacking Colonel, as the flashes threw the gun-wads in his face and singed his whiskers; 'why don't you retreat?'

"But these semi-marine gunners, who had learned to handle and train a gun 'on the briny,' had got warmed up, and forgot that they for the nonce represented John Bull; and one of them, rushing forward, sang out, 'Marblehead never retreats!'"

The Marblehead dialect is at once curious and significant. In a court during Judge Story's time, a skipper and one of his shipmates had what the skipper called a "jor of ile," which nobody could understand until the Judge explained that the two men had "a jaw awhile." "Wessel comin up yarbor" is equivalent to "vessel coming up the harbor." When the natives feel cold they say they are "crimmy." If they lose their way in the dark they are "fixicated." The older people still call the ceiling of a room the "planchment." A lady calls a piece of sewing poorly done a "froach," and food badly cooked a "cautch." When a man is angry with his neighbor it is common to hear some one exclaim, "Squael 'im up," which means "stone him." An eccentric man, a graduate of Harvard, who lived in Marblehead for the Summer, used to put on a suit for running and dodge around the big boulders of the peninsula as he took his constitutional at sunrise. The small boys thought him crazy and "rocked" him. He dodged the missiles for some time, but one morning boldly faced the boys, saying, "Boys, why do you stone me? I'm a gentleman." "Ha, ha," replied the youngsters, "we thought you was a —— fool." At another time a stranger who came to the town at mid-day, when the people were in the shoe shops, and the streets were empty, mindful of the traditions about stoning strangers, inquired of a citizen, "Where are the boys?" "Oh!" was the reply, "they're down in Barnegat, rocking a funeral, but they'll be after you shortly." Mr. Longfellow, who has made Marblehead Neck the subject of one of his delightful poems, entitled "Driftwood," relates with much glee his own experience. It was late on a Saturday evening in the Summer, when, in riding from Salem to Lynn, he missed his way, and found himself suddenly in Marblehead, on the only thoroughfare that leads into or out of the town. He had lost his bearings, and begged again and again of persons in the street, with his horse headed toward the heart of the town, to be shown the way to Lynn. Nobody would answer him, believing that he had some trick to play on them, the nearest approach to a civil reply being "Follow your nose," and he was obliged to make his way to Lynn as best he could. These stories, which are strictly authentic, illustrate the natural keenness and susceptibility of the people. But if a stranger comes into one of the densely-populated lanes of the town and wishes to find somebody out, or to obtain a favor, it would seem as if the whole neighborhood were anxious to serve him. It is incidents like these which Mr. Roads has sparingly given which the reading public would like to hear more about.

DANGEROUS TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN LIFE.

CERTAIN DANGEROUS TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN LIFE, AND OTHER PAPERS. Boston: HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co. 12mo, pp. 260.

These essays are reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*, where they have attracted unusual attention. They are an attempt to study American life among the middle class from original observation. Their value is that the writer has gathered his materials at first hand. They cover much ground, but they do not cover it exhaustively; they show defects and suggest remedies in education, in politics, and in religion; and, so far as they are constructive, they are an attempt to interpret the meaning and express the direction which American life is now taking among those whom President Lincoln called the "plain people." The topics discussed are "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life," "The Nationals, their Origin and their Aims," "Three Typical Working Men," "Working Men's Wives," "The Career of a Capitalist," "Study of a New-England Factory Town," "Preaching," and "Sincere Demagogy." The first paper is the best, and the other essays are principally the enlargement of some of its salient points. The writer, who needlessly prefers to be anonymous, sees certain facts clearly. He has evidently had his eyes in the right place. He is not simply a reporter of facts, and yet can hardly be called a philosopher. He sees chiefly in the direction of practical utility. His interest centres largely in the labor problem. His sympathies are with the class whom he describes. His weak point is that he does not always write with good judgment. His "Study of a New-England Factory Town," for instance, is intended as a statement of the conditions of life among the mill people at Fall River, Mass., but it is not a fair statement of the situation. The writer was too much a reporter of what others told him, and did not hear the other side. It may be feared that his lack of judgment in this case may affect his statements on other points; and yet his book is valuable and important as a description of existing life in the minds and hearts of the working people, and the first essay is certainly written with freshness and insight. It is not too much to say that it is one of the most notable magazine articles which has recently appeared anywhere. It is a kind of study which is to be encouraged. What the country needs is the statement by careful students of its social, political, and religious needs. The tendency is toward the reconstruction of American life, and it is chiefly through such essays as these that we are able to study the American situation from a subjective point of view. It is not possible to accept as dangerous all the tendencies of American life to which this writer refers. They are rather incidental features in the development of society under new conditions than positive dangers. He greatly distrusts what he calls evangelical Protestantism, but we do not like to believe that the spiritual rottenness of the popular Protestant bodies is quite what he represents, or that the loose forms of Spiritualism are obtaining any vital hold upon society. His tendency is to draw sweeping inductions from a too limited study of facts. But, for all these drawbacks, and even more, into which we do not enter, this book from beginning to end is bright, readable, and suggestive. Its tone is not always distrustful or negative. The writer has applied the same method to the study of the less obvious features of our social and religious life which De Tocqueville applied to our political system in his famous work on "Democracy in America," and, if he is not always as wise as the Frenchman, he sees so much, and sees it so veritably with his own eyes, that his book is sure of a wide reading at the hands of all who are interested in the social and political development of the country.

PRACTICAL KERAMICS.

PRACTICAL KERAMICS FOR STUDENTS. C. A. JANVIER. New-York: HENRY HOLT & CO. 1880.

This book is exactly what it sets out to be —a practical work intended for workers. There are no illustrations, which is not at all out of the way, because, though the author does not state it, later books on keramics have been more vehicles for pictures than for anything else. Not, of course, that the representations of fine pieces by wood-cuts or etchings by such artists as Jacquemart or others are not necessary, but because the real gist of keramics, the positive details necessary for the worker, were often wanting. What Mr. Janvier has tried to do, and quite successfully, is to make classifications and to remove a great deal of confusion which has existed heretofore. Commencing with a very precise nomenclature, the historical data follow, and in a table are found all the dates which archæological study has given to keramics. Pottery materials have a fair quota of matter, which includes all the metals used as colors in decorative work. A table of pastes, showing the quantitative analyses of all the earthen wares and porcelains, will be found of great use. Without going too far into the æsthetic portions of china decoration, the volumes give a series of short rules, which will be found of signal service for those unfamiliar with the art of ornamentation. We can speak with praise of this book, as within a small compass it really contains a very large amount of information and imparts what it has to say in a clear and distinct manner. Mr. Janvier has read largely on the topic he treats, and knows how to separate the grain from the chaff.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney is said to have written her last book in a hay-loft.

—The sale of Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ" has reached over 200,000 copies.

—The life of M. Guizot, like that of M. Thiers, was a perpetual come-and-go between politics and literature.

—Mr. W. A. Clouston, of Glasgow, contemplates the publication of a "Collection of Ancient Arabian Poetry."

—A third edition of the German translation of Mackenzie Wallace's "Russia" has just been brought out at Leipsic.

—The fourth volume of the Old Testament Commentary, published by the Christian Knowledge Society, is just ready.

—John Ruskin will contribute an article on "The Formation of an Art Museum" to the June number of the *Art Journal*.

—The life of M. Guizot, like that of M. Thiers, says Edmond About, was a perpetual come and go between politics and literature.

—Mr. J. J. Lalor is at work on a translation of Dr. Ludwig Nohl's condensed biographies of the great composers, prepared for the "Universal Bibliothek."

—The first volume of Prof. Masson's "Life of Milton" was out of print when the last volume appeared. He is now engaged upon a new edition of his first volume.

—Sir Henry Thompson's articles on food and feeding in the *Nineteenth Century* are to be reprinted, with additions, in the Messrs. Warne's series of "Handy Manuals."

—Dr. Tyndall's "Heat as a Mode of Motion" is always passing into new editions. It is already in its thirteenth thousand, which is saying much for a philosophical work.

—The theological articles in the new "Encyclopædia Britannica," which include subjects between "Go" and "Hi," are contributed by Prof. Robertson Smith, the reputed Scotch heresiarch.

—It is stated that the Czar will proceed to Moscow in June to unveil the monument to the poet Poushkine. One of the relatives of the poet is about to publish a diary kept by Poushkine during his earlier days.

—Volume 29 of the fifth series of "Littell's Living Age" is presented in bound form. The matter selected is always excellent, and a series of volumes of Littell represent all the best contemporaneous foreign literature of the year.

—The *Antiquary* for May contains an important article by Mr. J. B. Marsh on the authorship of the "Eikon Basilike," giving the autograph prayer of King Charles I., recently discovered, and the prayer in the "Eikon Basilike" in parallel columns.

—A history of the sect of Anabaptists, from their commencement up to the catastrophe which befell them in 1535 in Münster, with a life of John of Leyden, is shortly to be published, the author being Herr Ludwig Keller, custodian of the archives in Münster.

—The first seven volumes of the speeches of M. Thiers have been published by Calmann-Lévy. Edmond About describes them as a "stream of ideas, reasons, arguments, on which the politicians of all countries, statesmen, orators, writers can draw for a hundred years without exhausting it."

—Hodder & Stoughton, London, have just published the Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes's "Old Testament Prophecy," in which he traces the witness of prophecy as a record of divine foreknowledge, paying special attention to the genuineness of the Book of Daniel and the Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks.

—"Mrs. Beauchamp Brown," the new "No Name" story, is so good and hits Boston society so hard a rap that everybody is guessing the author's name. She is said to be a sprightly little woman, who lives on Beacon Hill, and attends daily service at the Church of the Advent, of which she is a member.

—Archbishop Trench, whose essay on the "Life and Genius of Calderon," has been republished by Macmillan & Co., has no great hopes of interesting the public in him, and in editing a second edition for the few who wish to know about Calderon, has brought the work down to the present knowledge of the subject.

—Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, have published in cheap form a translation of Gaboriau's "Monsieur Lecocq." The striking cover, red and blue, is a fit binding for the startling events which Gaboriau depicts. Not quite as disgustingly realistic as Zola, Gaboriau delights in the horrible. "Monsieur Lecocq" is an exciting story, and is fairly translated.

—The orthodox people in Dublin who have undertaken to condemn Prof. Dowden for two heretical sentences in his "Lectures on Goethe" are astounded to find that one turns out to be a non-metrical rendering of a passage in one of Keble's hymns, and the other is the paraphrase of a very beautiful religious sentiment in one of Cardinal Newman's poems.

—Baron Gustave Heine has written to the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* to say that the memoirs of his brother, Henry Heine, which it has been pretended cannot be found, and which are reported to have been bought by the Austrian Government, are, and always have been, in his possession, but in accordance with the express wish of his mother, they will not be published.

—The half-dozen books which issued from the Monastery of St. Albans are perhaps the rarest of all the productions of early English typography. One of these, put down in the auction catalogue as a Caxton at the recent Walpoleson sale in London, was discovered by the purchaser, Mr. Quaritch, to be something even rarer than a Caxton, being nothing less than a not quite perfect copy of the celebrated "Chronicle of St. Albans," printed in the Abbey about 1483.

—The Newport Historical Publishing Company propose, if they receive sufficient support, to issue a quarterly magazine devoted to the history of that and adjacent towns. It will be edited by Dr. Henry E. Turner, and will be the medium for the publication of his "carefully-compiled record of the births, marriages, and deaths of Newport, Middletown, and Jamestown, from the town and church records and grave-yard inscriptions," to which those of Portsmouth will be added. Dr. Turner has in press his "Settlers of Aquidneck."

—The Bampton lectures for 1880 have attracted more attention than usual. The lecturer, the Rev. E. Hatch, says the correspondent of the *Athenæum*, took for his subject the early organization of the Christian Churches, a subject which had, necessarily, many points of contact with the Hibbert lectures delivered by M. Renan in London. The points traced by Mr. Hatch with singular clearness and ability, step by step, were, first of all, the collegiate government of the primitive Christian associations gradually yielding to the more monarchical form of episcopacy, and, next, the line of demarkation drawn between the clergy and the laity.

—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is doing more than ever to provide pure and brilliant literature for the masses. Its latest venture is a series of popular handbooks on the "Natural History of the British Isles." The volumes already published in this series are "Lakes and Rivers," by Mr. C. O. Groom Napier; "Lane and Field," by the Rev. J. G. Wood; "Mountain and Moor," by J. E. Taylor, Esq.; "The Sea-shore," by Prof. P. Martin Duncan; "The Woodlands," by Mr. M. C. Cooke, and "Underground," by Mr. J. E. Taylor. The forthcoming volumes are: "In Search of Minerals," by Prof. Austed, and "Ponds and Ditches," by Mr. M. C. Cooke. These books are unique in design, and valuable as studies of natural history. Another series undertaken by the same society is that of "Manuals of Elementary Science," and still another is "Manuals of Health." Whether the subjects are religious, historical, or secular, they are always treated by competent writers.

—Some of the prices for pictures of leading English and French artists are as follows—sales made in London and Paris at the beginning of this month: Sir Frederick Leighton's "Golden Hours," £1,155; Millais's "Flowing to the River," £1,165; "Le Soir," by Corot, 19,800 francs; "L'Étang," 9,200 francs; "Le Chemin Creux," 4,000 francs; "Le Christ au Tombeau," Delacroix, 34,000 francs; Meissonier's "Les Cavaliers," 5,600 francs; "L'État Major," 28,000 francs; Millet's "Berger et Son Troupeau," 16,700 francs; Theodore Rousseau's "Le Givre," 74,100 francs; Troyon, "Le Retour à la Ferme," 29,100 francs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHY RESERVATIONS ARE COVETED.

THE HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE GIVES HIS EXPERIENCE AND MAKES SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two questions seem to rise into practical prominence in connection with the Indian question at this time, first, How can we secure the appointment of Indian Agents at once honest and possessed of a reasonable degree of common sense? Second, How can we secure to the Indians the quiet possession of their lands against the greed and lawlessness of the ordinary border population?

As to the first, I have no suggestion to make, though it is of great importance, and apparently should not be difficult of solution. It seems now as if, in endeavoring to avoid the dishonesty of the past, we have encountered the almost equal danger of having agents who are prejudiced, fanatical, men of one idea, devoid of tact, adaptability, and good judgment. We have illustrations of both evils at this time in this one Territory. Our southern counties are suffering from a cruel and destructive war (long protracted owing to the utter inadequacy of the number of troops which our little skeleton Army can afford) against hostile Indians, whose hostility was directly caused by the wickedness of one agent, who, for his own purposes, insisted on their being removed from their reservation, where they were contendedly living, to another, where they would not, could not, and never can live in peace. And on our western border we are now in danger of the outbreak of a powerful tribe, for many years devoted to peace, industry, and the acquirement of wealth, the owners of enormous numbers of horses, cattle, goats, and sheep, and with no desire but to be let alone, simply because they are being goaded into desperation by the foolish—criminally foolish—conduct of their Agent, who seems devoid of the least semblance of judgment.

As to the second question, I have a suggestion to make, or rather some facts to mention which seem to have a bearing upon it. Indian history in the various sections of the West appears to be almost uniformly based on the one idea that "the Indian has no rights to land which the white man is bound to respect." To accommodate the advancing pioneer, the reservation system was established, the territory of whole States was bought from its aboriginal owners, and the tribes were placed upon defined tracts, the peaceable possession of which, by the most solemn obligations, the Government guaranteed to them forever. But the borderers have shown no respect for these treaties. Recent history in the Black Hills, in Colorado, and the Indian Territory, is uniform as to this. If the reservation was fertile the greed of the frontiersman has made him cast covetous eyes upon it, and by invasion or a forced treaty, cause its owners to be sent to some new tract, supposed to be worthless; and if even in the mountain or the desert to which the tribes were finally consigned it afterward appeared that there was gold, the cupidity of the adventurer again forced even it from them. And the nation, to its disgrace, has never yet shown power enough to enforce its own treaties, to keep its own promises, to restrain its own reckless and dishonest population; but each time has had to humiliate itself, and going to the tribe, with shame confess that it is powerless to protect them or to enforce its own laws, and ask them to remove again, as the only means of preventing attack and bloodshed. Now this strange phenomenon must have some cause; this utter ignoring of reservation rights by people who at least in their earlier lives have had some ideas of *meum et tuum*, and of the meaning of ownership and property, must be susceptible of some explanation. These people are not all absolutely wicked. Take those of Western Colorado, for instance, or the proposed invaders of the Indian Territory. While they are proposing to do what of course is as dishonest as highway robbery, and much more mean, yet it is evident that for some reason their ideas on the subject are not clear, and they do not so regard it. Considering the widespread nature of the evil, and the importance of its consequences, it is worth while seriously to inquire what is the weak point in the rights of the Indian to his reservation which causes them to be so lightly regarded by men who are not, as a rule, oblivious of all other rights.

In considering this subject we observe three and only three peculiarities in these reservations, distinguishing them from the ordinary holdings of settlers, which might account for the different view evidently taken of them on the border. First—They are very large. This might appear to be a reason if other facts did not disprove it. For we can see that a pioneer who could go around a small farm, might consider that a great estate many miles in extent constituted such a barrier to his progress that from necessity he was forced to disregard its ownership. But such we find is not the case with other large tracts. A ranchman may own from 80,000 to 100,000 acres of land; yet not even the most reckless thinks that a sufficient reason for the invasion of his property, or for invoking the aid of the Government to remove its owner to some more remote locality where he would be less in the way. Even in the more extreme case of the great land grants which have come down from Spanish and Mexican times there is no trouble. Some of these are of enormous extent. For instance, the Maxwell grant, partly in Colorado and partly in New-Mexico, embraces 1,800,000 acres; the Mora 800,000, and a large number of others from 300,000 to 500,000 each.

They have often been far greater hindrances to immigration, and have stood more directly in its path than most Indian reservations; they contain untold acres of fertile lands and mines of incalculable wealth, yet no one seeks to possess himself of them by force or through the Government, or raises a howl that "the grantees must go." So it is evident that it is not the element of size that causes these reservations to differ from other possessions in the popular opinion.

Second—They are held by Indians. This, of course, is a broad distinction, and there are undoubtedly some men on the border who regard Indians as little better than animals, with none of the common rights of manhood, and who see a great difference between stealing from, or even murdering, an Indian and having an Indian steal from or murder them. But yet the facts I am soon to mention under the third head, I think show that the important point is not so much who holds, as how he holds and what will become of the land if he is driven off. And besides, the borderer, though sometimes rough, is not intentionally mean, and if his own chance of gain did not intervene, I think would be rather disposed to befriend the members of a poorer and less favored race than to oppress them.

This brings us to the last point to be considered. Third—They are reservations and not patents. That is to say, they are tracts set apart for the use of the tribes, and to which the tribes are confined; but they are not absolutely patented or deeded to them as lands are to ordinary persons or corporations. This, in my judgment, taken in connection with the frequent changes of reservations, lies at the root of the whole matter. The borderer would not care to have the Indian driven off if it were not that he wants to go on. His idea is simply selfish and mercenary. He sees a good cultivated field, or a fine mine, and he wants it himself. If he saw it in the hands of A or B he might want it all the same, but he would never think of killing the owner or having him driven off, because the title would still be in the heirs or assigns, and he would be in no way the gainer. But where it is simply a "reservation," he considers that it still belongs to the Government, which has only lent it to the Indians, and if he have the latter moved off by force or tricks or incite a few of their reckless youth to acts of violence, so that war will ensue and the whole tribe be held responsible and declared to have "forfeited their rights," then, being Government land, he can enter in and possess and play Ahab in the vineyard of Naboth to his heart's content. If the Indians had such an absolute title by grant or patent or deed that in no way could the land again become public land, so that no amount of killing or driving away would give the killers and drivers possession thereof, the inducement to kill and drive away, to incite to war, and deceive by tricks, would cease, because no personal gain could result to the perpetrators. Covetousness, pure and simple—the desire to own the property of another—is the underlying motive. Take away that motive and you take away its results.

And this brings me to the illustration, which I desired to present, of the different effect produced where Indians do have an absolute ownership of their land. We have in New-Mexico a little less than 20 villages of Pueblo Indians. Each village, from the fortunate circumstances of having been under a Government with an Indian policy different from ours, owns absolutely by grant from the Spanish Crown a considerable body of land, usually a league in each direction from the village church. These have been confirmed at Washington in the same manner as other Spanish and Mexican grants, and so the title is the very best in the land.

Of the excellent character of this people, if this was the place to speak, I could say much. Law-abiding, industrious, frugal, and hospitable, their fields are an example to all around, and to-day are pictures of agricultural thrift and beauty, while it is scarcely within the memory of man that serious crime or dishonest practices have been brought home to any of them. A week ago to-day, in passing through one of their villages, I counted over 100 persons engaged in sweeping and cleaning the streets, every one of which, from the central plaza to the narrowest alley, was made as clean as a floor—a scene scarcely to be paralleled in any American Western town. It was a levy "en masse" by their village authorities, and is repeated every week in the Summer. But the one point to which I wish now to confine myself is the tenure by which they hold their lands and its results. They have the most beautiful fields in the Territory. Being here before the whites, they naturally selected the choicest spots. There is much more to excite covetousness than with most other Indians. And doubtless many a man looking at their possessions has wished that he owned them, as we all may wish when gazing in at the windows of Goupil or Tiffany.

But it does not occur to any one to kill them or to try to drive them off or appeal to Washington to have them removed, because they hold such a title that he could not be benefited. No one attempts to trespass, because they would apply to the courts, and a swift injunction would stop the depredator, and the usual process of the court in time remove him. And so all goes on peacefully, and the Indian sows his seed and reaps his harvest as does his neighbor of lighter complexion.

Something of this is no doubt due to the exceptional goodness of our general population. New-Mexico has been fortunate in having but few of the reckless and unprincipled men who seem to have been so plentiful in several other Territories, come within her limits. With a few exceptions near the borders of Texas and Colorado, and a few others who accompanied the first arrival of the railroad, we have been singularly free from men of violence and dishonesty. But the important point is, that even if the very worst, who have caused our shameful Indian record in other Territories, had come, they could not have disturbed, and would have had no inducement to disturb, these Pueblo villages, because, whatever happened, there was such a perfect title to the lands that they could not get them. From all this can we not gather one idea which may be the central one in a reformed Indian policy? That the reservation system as a tenure of land shall be abandoned, and that either to each tribe as a corporation, (not a nation,) or to each village or specified number of Indians, or to each family, shall be granted a certain tract of land by a patent or deed so absolute that it cannot be revoked, or the land in any event become public land, (the people of each Pueblo village are a corporation, but the form is not material.) The land having a permanent ownership which he cannot possibly acquire except by legal means, the inducement to violence and trespass or other methods of acquiring dishonest possession which the borderer now feels, will be gone, the Indian will have an inducement to industry and thrift, the fruitful cause of Indian wars will be over, and, more than all, the nation can progress without the fearful national sin and disgrace that now seems to accompany all its dealings with the old owners of the soil.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

SANTA FE, Friday, May 7, 1880.

THE CLERGY AND THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By reference to the *Churchman* of this date you will see that the "clerical question" broached in your editorial, "The Clergy in the Saddle," in the issue of May 9, is to be thrown open to discussion through the agency of five Presbyters, four of whom are residents of New-York. Whether this will be sufficient to reach and enlighten the masses of the Christian community and to influence the ruling powers of the Episcopal body to the exercise of more faith and charity in their legislative and sumptuary provisions, remains to be seen. The writer does not imagine that it will.

The distinguished and honorable names of this voluntary committee are a guarantee that everything will be done that can be in their limited and unauthorized sphere to ventilate the subject, but if it has reached a point, as it undoubtedly has, where a fearless and distinct affirmation of the essential and unalterable truths of revelation, as transmitted by the Apostles, and the rights of all believers, whatever their social or pecuniary condition, to the benefit of Gospel privileges, can alone avail, under God, to uncover the real issues, then the discussion, to be of value, must take place on a platform untrammeled by legal entanglements or sectarian prejudice. The press is such a platform, and if THE TIMES, with its honorable record for conservatism and fearless independence in exposing iniquities and fallacies, will open its columns, the subject will reach further and receive more considerate attention than it possibly can within the limits of the Episcopal Church in its present condition.

If it be true, as intimated in various quarters, that, while a large body of the Episcopal clergy are in the saddle, guarding their families and household stuff as they are driven from place to place, another and smaller body are in the saddle as "straddlers," whose timidity, uncertainty, and tendency to "*suppressio veri*" are not calculated to uncover the facts of any case, or to expose all its accompanying fallacies. The press is to the present generation what the outer courts of Herod's temple, the towns and villages of Palestine, and the Roman roads were to the first proclamation of the gospel, or Paul's cross to the Reformers, with a far better opportunity to a candid and temperate discussion of unchangeable facts and principles, upon which all practicable remedies must be based. I may express the hope that THE TIMES will afford such an opportunity.

The Saviour appealed to the bar of public opinion, not by seeking its aid—He did not need it—but by presenting His credentials to the fact that they needed Him, and the common people heard Him gladly. If the Christian age has reached, as it seemingly has, that condition with reference to Christ and His Word which the Jewish age reached with reference to Moses and his law, a similar appeal has the promise of being equally successful, for common opinion is almost always right in its abstract judgment, however slow the individual may be to conform to that judgment.

I may be allowed, as a disclaimer, to criticise slightly one sentence of THE TIMES's article which may be subject to a wrong inference. While it is true "the clerical question means that the Protestant clergy throughout the land have increasing difficulty in obtaining positions of labor where they are adequately paid, and in holding them when they have been obtained," it does not mean that the object of the clergy is merely to get a living. Unfortunately, the people who "do the paying" think so, and here and there some clergyman justifies the supposition by seeking a lazy and inglorious repose, and spending his lifetime in building up the external forms of religious observance by whatever means the caprice of the day suggests, but the great body of the clergy seek only to fulfill their office as "stewards of the mysteries of God" without respect of persons, believing that those who need most deserve most of their Master's priceless gifts, whatever their pecuniary condition, and that he serves the people best who serves Christ best. Hence the friction on the part of those who, looking only at temporal matters and forgetting to see what God has given them, think they know a good deal more than the clergy how the Gospel should be preached and the ordinances administered.

The chief concern of the Episcopal clergy just now is not to get a living—they have ability enough to secure fortunes in the world were that their object—but to preach the Gospel to all people, and administer to such as believe it the things which the Lord commanded, with their accompanying instructions. To do this, if the Bible be true, they must, and they expect to, endure any amount of opposition and hardship. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1880.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the editorial in THE TIMES yesterday on the Mercantile Library, I would like to say a few words, as I see you show an intelligent interest in the affairs of the association. I can explain some of the benefits which, it is claimed, would arise from an annual election of the 12 Directors. In the first place, when there are annual elections only young men of good character and ability are put in nomination, and, there being two sets of candidates in the field, it gives 24 young men, all eager for success, an incentive to go around among their friends, bringing in new members, and holding on to the old ones, and in this way the library gains hundreds of members and increased revenue from the same. Not only this, but whichever set of candidates win the election, they know that the eyes of the opposition are always upon them, and they dare not prove recreant to their trusts.

I submit some figures from the official reports which will bear me out in the assertion that the library is slowly but surely going to its death. The circulation, which surely tells the business of the library, was as follows:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
1870-1	260,034	1875-6	190,329
1871-2	250,845	1876-7	188,850
1872-3	230,553	1877-8	177,988
1873-4	204,632	1878-9	158,799
1874-5	203,145	1879-80	148,351

In 1870 there were 7,293 active members and 3,705 subscribing members, or 10,998 in all. In 1880 there are 3,356 active members, 3,678 subscribing members, or 7,074 in all. In 1870-71 the income for the year amounted to $42,258 81; in 1879-80 it was $26,358 32. This shows in 10 years, which is just the time the present plan of election has been in existence, a loss in circulation of 122,700 volumes; in membership, 3,854; in income, $15,900. And worse than this, the library has suffered a loss of $5,500 by a bad investment of funds in the hands of the Board of Direction.

Such are the results of the management allowed and made possible under the present form of government, and which must be changed before any relief can be obtained, and before we can ever expect the Clinton Hall Association to commence the new building that has been promised so many years. Neither the Clinton Hall Trustees nor the members generally have any confidence in the present Directory of the Mercantile Library Association, and just as long as they are allowed to run things the membership and income will continue to diminish, and we shall be obliged to put up with the present unsatisfactory accommodations.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17. REFORM.

ETHAN ALLEN AND JOHN SHERMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been absent from New-York during the past week, my attention has been called, by letter from home, to a "card" and editorial in your paper of May 13 and 14, in which it is suggested that Col. Ethan Allen, of New-York, supports John Sherman for the Presidency, because Mr. Allen recently secured from Mr. Sherman a decision in his favor as to a claim growing out of importations of flues for boilers.

Your articles are incorrect; Mr. Allen never received nor did Mr. Sherman ever make any such decision. I believe that you would not intentionally misrepresent in a matter of this kind, and hence give you the facts. In 1869 and 1870 Mr. Boutwell decided that certain importations of boiler-flues should pay a duty of 3½ cents per pound as tubes, instead of 2¼ cents as flues. I then represented the merchants before the Treasury Department. We were forced into the courts, and Mr. Allen's services were secured as counsel. We were never able to get before a jury until May, 1878, when, after a three days' trial in New-York, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the importers without leaving their seats. District Attorney Woodford at once prepared the case for an appeal. The question of appeal, was on Aug. 28, 1879, referred to the Attorney-General, who, on Feb. 16, 1880, said that there was no ground whatever for carrying the case to the Supreme Court. Thereupon, Mr. Allen, on the 27th of February, 1880, as was his duty as counsel, addressed a formal letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him to terminate the controversy in accordance with the decision of the Attorney-General. This letter, in the ordinary course of business, went to Assistant Secretary French for his action. I then took sole charge of the case in the Treasury Department, but as some questions arose bearing upon the proper interpretation to be given to the Revised Statutes in relation to their application to importations prior to June 22, 1874, I repeatedly urged Mr. Allen to come here to argue the case before the Assistant Secretary, but Allen invariably refused. Finally, in answer to an urgent request that he should come on and attend to the case during my absence, he wrote me on April 5, 1880, a very discourteous refusal, from which, to convince you of his position in this matter, I make the following extract:

"I do not intend to be in Washington on Monday next, as you request, nor at any other time, to see the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject. If I were in Washington by accident I would not consent to see him. I don't practice law in this way. I never have and I never will beg of any officer or opponent as a favor that which I claim as a legal right. I don't care a button how the Secretary decides this question, and I would not go across the street to secure his decision. I am ready to try the case again if he says so, and if the courts and their decrees will not finally give us our rights, then we must be content to lose them. I will neither beg nor buttonhole them of anybody. If the Secretary wants to saddle the United States with additional costs and interest in these cases, then he must have his way."

You will see from this letter that I had to fight the case alone. Allen refused to come, and would not even communicate with the Secretary upon the subject. Moreover, Mr. Sherman has never had anything to do in the case; it was entirely in the hands of Assistant Secretary French, who read all the arguments, and made every reference and decision. I was forced to prepare my own briefs for Mr. French, and rested the case an the final argument, copy of which is herewith inclosed for your perusal and return. It was I, therefore, and not Mr. Allen who secured the final and just decision in favor of the importers of April 22, 1880, and it was Mr. Assistant Secretary French and not the Hon. John Sherman who made that decision. As regards the political bearings of the matter, it never could have had the slightest influence, for Col. Allen, long before this decision, was publicly and enthusiastically in favor of Mr. Sherman. One more correction. No such sum as you have mentioned has been paid over by the Treasury—not one dollar of the amounts due to the importer has been paid—and it will require an act of Congress to authorize the Secretary to pay back to the importers the money that has been so wrongfully taken from them. The Judge, in his charge, was compelled to admit that it was surprising that any controversy should have arisen between the Government and the importer in regard to it.

WILLIAM H. GRENELLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18, 1880.

CADET M'DONALD, OF GEORGIA.

A HOME DEFENSE OF ONE OF THE TWO SUSPECTED BY WHITTAKER.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, May 18.

Three years ago a young Southern white Cadet, who was just then 18, younger and smaller than Whittaker, struck the colored Cadet—struck him, in a rage, at an insult offered him by the colored Cadet. This white boy was reported by the colored boy, was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed. On his mother's account he wished to graduate. He went to Washington. There, among others, he sought out his cousin, Col. Robert A. Alston, who was killed a year ago in the Capitol building at Atlanta, and whose tragic death sent a shock through the entire country. Col. Alston introduced his little cousin to Senators and Army officers. The boy's own statements bore such truth upon them that he was told to go to Gen. Schofield and "tell him your story, and he will recommend your return to the Academy." He acted as he was told. His simple recital was sufficient. Gen. Schofield saw the manhood in the boy's breast, and recommended his suspension until the ensuing term. That boy returned, but was put back a year. He is now at West Point, a Cadet. For nearly three years he has been thrown with Whittaker daily. Not one word had he against the colored Cadet.

After the failure of the meek and lowly policy of Whittaker, because of the finding of his letters and the anonymous one to be in the same hand, the programme is changed. Not satisfied with causing the expulsion of the young white Cadet, the colored one, after three years, now goes on the stand and swears he suspicions this same white Cadet of hurting him. This white Cadet, who had been dismissed, returned and for three years was with him. He knew that if he had laid hands on the negro at night he would have not only been dismissed, but have disgraced himself and family, and prison walls would have closed around him. This vindictive attempt on the part of Whittaker to injure the reputation of this young white Cadet may, for the time, divert attention from his own letters. It will, in the long run, rebound on him.

Of course, this young white Southern Cadet may expect abuse from papers at the North, who have slandered such men as Gen. Schofield and many other Army officers. He can stand being in the same boat with them. He is a young man, who, when a boy, was always counted the defender of the weak. The teacher who prepared him for West Point is here now in Columbus, Ga. His name is Capt. J. J. Slade, and no braver gentleman lives. He says that John Bacon McDonald was as truthful and brave a boy as ever lived. Cadet McDonald is one of the two Southern boys whom Whittaker says now he suspicions. McDonald is the grandson of our ex-Mayor, Dr. John E. Bacon, and nephew of Major R. A. Bacon, Secretary of the Railroad Commission of Georgia. He is the son of Col. Joseph B. McDonald, of Athens, Ala. He was appointed to West Point, in 1876, by the Hon. Taul Bradford, from the Third Alabama District, which is now represented by the Hon. W. J. Samford. He is a brave, truthful young man, who would scorn so cowardly an act as to strike any one when down. He is of good family, and, when he graduates in 1881, will make a good soldier.

WHAT GERMANY DID WITH THE MONEY.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY PAID ALL SPENT IN PREPARING FOR OTHER WARS.

From the London Telegraph.

Ten years having elapsed since peace was definitively concluded between France and Germany, the Imperial Chancery has submitted to the Federal Council of the German Empire a final report upon the manner in which the French war indemnity has been disposed of. The total sum exacted from France by her conquerors as the price of peace amounted, as will be remembered, to considerably more than £200,000,000, every penny of which had been expended, distributed to the several German States or invested in newly-created Imperial institutions by its official administrators before the conclusion of the financial year 1877-8. It would appear from the report in question that nearly the whole of this vast treasure—above fourfold the national debt of Prussia—has been devoted to purposes directly or indirectly connected with the development of Germany's military defenses. The imperial share of the indemnity is set down at about £51,500,000, £6,000,000 of which, in coined gold, lie deposited in the Julius Tower, at Spandau, and constitute a fund wherewith the preliminary expenses of Germany's next war may be paid in hard cash. Other £28,000,000 have been employed in founding the imperial military invalid fund, while the remaining £17,000,000 odd were spent in strengthening the defenses of Elsass-Lothringen, and in remedying the damage done to property in those Provinces during the war of 1870-71. The balance of the indemnity, between £160,000,000 and £170,000,000, was divided, in exact proportion to the respective numbers of their several populations, among the German States which had participated in the Franco-German struggle, namely, the former North German Confederation, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. The portion allotted to the North German Confederation was dedicated by act of Parliament, July 8, 1873, to the liquidation of the war loans, the re-armament of the imperial forces, and the augmentation of the latter's numerical strength and fighting capacity. Similar dispositions of their shares in the mighty spoil were made by the minor German States. Prussia spent her surplus in constructing strategical railways and in fortifying her eastern frontier. Thus the colossal sums wrung from France in the hour of defeat and humiliation may be said to have been entirely absorbed by warlike preparations, and to have increased, rather than diminished, the burden of military harness hitherto so manfully and patiently borne by the long-suffering German people.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 16, 30, 39, 44, 52, 53, 60, 65, 66, 73, 84, 89, 94, 98, 122, 135, 152, 159, 160, 161, 176, 177, 181, 184, 198, 204, 205, 213, 220, 221, 223, 228, 232, 236, 240, 242, 243, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 256, 258, 261, 262, 264, 267, 268, 270, 271.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Barrett and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 137, 169, 25, 86, 93, 200, 152, 201, 203, 207, 208, 113, 117, 130, 150, 128, 136, 158, 174, 183, 192½.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 162, 165. Law and Fact—Nos. 620, 640, 644, 648, 651, 586, 25, 136, 537, 543, 445, 189, 297, 105, 558, 559, 570, 615, 619, 620, 632, 633, 560, 576, 631, 633, 626, 664, 658, 662, 349, 552, 276, 667.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2617, 1743, 3751½, 1888, 3185, 1340, 1377½, 2753, 2497, 1412½, 1962½, 1182, 2901, 1556, 1808, 1404, 3196, 1941, 1014, 3052, 956, 1117, 1510, 2098, 1880.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1976, 1080, 2113, 2081½, 2581, 909½, 617, 2071, 3073, 2080, 2096, 2787, 1697, 1386, 2035, 1291, 2101, 2064, 1496, 953, 2060, 2028, 1735, 180, 2083, 2065, 781, 2068, 1664, 1972.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 1667, 1644, 1544, 1563, 1064, 307, 1637, 1599, 1429, 2318, 1474, 1563, 1247, 1969, 1838, 815, 1041, 1340, 1936, 1752.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until June 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 7—O'Brien vs. Bonaville. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1555, 2371, 2163, 1945, 2374, 2307, 1581, 2930, 1688, 1918, 2188, 1360, 2521, 2412, 2510.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1980, 1962, 1978, 1989, 1806, 2013, 1994, 2045, 2469, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 1787, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2281, 1719, 2077, 1788, 2052, 2060, 2065.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 3540, 3582, 105, 3608, 4125, 4316, 4317, 4322, 4324, 4338, 4062, 23, 4491, 4492, 4057, 3950, 3885, 4309, 4380, 3791.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 116, 3868, 4714, 2865, 4313, 4151, 4164, 4806, 4158, 4941, 4272, 3105, 4246, 2807, 3368, 4308, 105.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Hawes, J.

Nos. 3924, 2196, 3885, 3739, 3806, 4077, 4385, 3921, 4452, 3391, 3075, 3391, 3302, 4387, 4360, 4371, 4380, 3882, 4916, 3086.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Smyth, Recorder.

James Riley, felonious assault and battery.
Robert Dill, felonious assault and battery.
James McCann, burglary.
Louis Leagrae, burglary.
John Hunt, burglary.
Louis McDonald, Michael McDonald, Michael Callaghan, Samuel Graham, burglary.
Catharine Smith, grand larceny.
William Carroll, grand larceny.
Thomas A. Coakley, perjury.
Fanny E. Williams, perjury.
James Hamilton, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Florence Lovell, Margaret Peat, robbery.
Michael Woods, felonious assault and battery.
Robert West, felonious assault and battery.
Charles De Angelio, Pietro Resasco, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Slater, burglary.
Caroline Hessler, grand larceny.
Stephen Higgins, grand larceny.
John Hunter, Denis Devine, grand larceny.
Avery Mackey, petit larceny.
Brunne Cyriacks, Excise.
Patrick Collins, Excise.
Herman Blohm, Excise.
John Ayres, Excise.
John Burnett, Excise.
Michael Lavell, Excise.
Henry Grogan, Jr., Excise.
Robert Collins, Excise.
Michael Crowley, Excise.
John Cosgrove, Excise.
Thomas Butler, Excise.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—Wool—The market is very quiet, manufacturers having ceased to purchase, and transactions were only of a trifling character. Prices are again lower all round, but no marked change has taken place. The total sales of the week were only 586,950 lb., of which 496,150 lb. were domestic. There is a want of confidence, and buyers hesitate to purchase on so uncertain a market. Domestic Washed Fleeces have moved more freely than for some weeks, but in other grades the sales were very unimportant. Prices are, for the most part, nominal, and it is difficult to give reliable quotations. Manufacturers are turning their attention more to fine Wools and fine goods. In California Wool, only 6,000 lb. of new Spring were sold this week. Pulled Wools quiet and unchanged. In foreign Wools there was scarcely any movement. The sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, X, XX, and above at 46½c.@50c.; New-York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio Fleeces, X and XX, at 45c.@49c.; No. 1 Ohio Fleece at 55c.; Kentucky Combing at 38c.; low Washed Combing at 35c.@36½c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces, 28c.@30c.; Tub-Washed at 55c.; Scoured at 57c.@90c.; Super and X Pulled at 45c.@60c.; new Spring California at 30c.; Australian at 45c.@50c.; Montevideo at 37½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat irregular; cash higher, options lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 16, cash; $1 03¾@1 06¼, June; $1 03¾, July; 91½c., August; No. 3 do., 92c. Corn dull and a shade lower at 37¼c., cash and May; 36¼c.@36¾c., June; 36¾c.@36½c., July; 36¾c.@36¾c., August. Oats active but lower at 32c., cash; 30¾c.@30¾c., June; 28¾c., July. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork, dull, weak, and lower at $10 05@$10 07½, cash and June; $10 17½, July; $10 27½, August. Lard dull and lower at $6 70, cash and bid June; $6 72½@$6 75, July. Bulk-meats dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, $4 20; Short Rib, $6 20; Short Clear, $6 50. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 403,000 bushels; Oats, 121,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 243,000 bushels; Oats, 97,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn scarce and higher; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45½c., seller June; 1 car of do. at 46c., cash; 14 cars do. at 45½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of 1 car White State, on the track, at 42c.; No. 2 Western offered at 39c.; 38½c. bid. Barley quiet. Rye quotable; No. 1 Milwaukee, 88c. Freights to New-York—Railroads—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Canal lower; Wheat, 5¾c.; Corn, 5¼c.; Oats, 3¾c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 20,600 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Lake—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 3,350 bbls.; Wheat, 20,600 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 171,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 11@$1 11¼, cash; $1 11@$1 12, May; $1 03@$1 03¾, June; 93¾c.@94¼c., July; 91½c., August; 90c., all the year; market weak and declining at the close; No. 3 do., $1 04; No. 4 do., $1 bid. Corn higher at opening, but declined to 37c., cash; 36¾c.@36½c., May; 34¼c.@34¾c., June; 34¾c., August. Oats lower at 32c., cash and May. Rye steady at 90c. Barley—No market. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork lower to sell at $10 25 bid, cash; $10 50 bid, June. Lard nominally $6 60. Bulk-meats and Bacon dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—Flour dull. Wheat opened firm, advanced ¼c., and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 13; do. soft, $1 16½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 06¾, cash and May; $1 07, June; $1 04¼, July; No. 3 do., 90c.; No. 4 do., 84c.; Rejected, 65c. Corn active but lower; No. 2, 37½c. Oats lower at 29¾c. for No. 2. Rye firmer at 85c. for No. 1. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 70c. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess Pork quiet at $10, cash and June; $10 12, July. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 70, cash and June; $6 75, July. Hogs lower at $4 10@$4 20. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 238,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—Flour lower and slow; sales, 200 bbls. White at $5 65. Wheat firm; Extra White Michigan, nominal; No. 1 do., $1 10, May, $1 10¼, June, $1 12¼, July, $1 10 bid; Milling No. 1, $1 14. Corn very firm and scarce; No. 1 Yellow, 44½c.; High Mixed, 44c.; No. 1 do., 43½c.; No. 2 do., 42c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 White, 40½c.; No. 2 do., 39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed in better demand and firm at $4 bid for prime. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 22.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 715 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23; Red State, $1 23; White do., $1 25. Corn in fair demand; sales of High Mixed at 50c. Barley heavy; No. 1 Canada held at 83c.@84c. Rye firmer; Canada, 87c.@88c., in bond. Corn-meal in good demand; bolted, $21; unbolted, $20. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5c.; Corn, 4½c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $1 65 to Albany; $2 25 to New-York. Receipts—Peas, 1,500 bushels; Lumber, 1,000,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 760 bbls.; Lumber, 400,000 feet.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market dull, and fully 15c. lower than Thursday; mixed packing, common to fair, $3 90@$4 15; light, $3 90@$4 30; choice heavy, $4 25@$4 45, the bulk at $4 30. Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 5,500 head; common to good shipping, $4 30@$4 87½; Western, $4@$4 35; butchers', $2 20@$3 30, chiefly at $2 75@$3 50; corn-fed Texans, $3 35; stockers and feeders, $3@$4 20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head; market dull; clipped, $3 75@$4 50; wooled, $5@$6 ℔ cwt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22.—Flour easier; family, $5@$5 30; fancy, $5 50@$6. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14; receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c.@36c. Rye dull at 88c. Barley firm; Extra No. 3 Fall, 92c.@93c. Pork dull at $10 50. Lard dull at $6 70. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and firm at $1 06. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar firm; hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7½c.@8½c. Hogs quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 22.—Wheat easier; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 17; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 17; May, $1 16½; June, $1 13¼; July, $1 02¾; No. 2 Red Dayton and Michigan, $1 16½; Rejected, 95c.; Western Amber, $1 15½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 18. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 43½c.; May, 42½c.; July, 41½c.; No. 2 White, 43c.; Rejected, 41c.; Damaged, 39½c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—Flour active but lower; Extra, $3 75; do. family, $4 25; A No. 1, $4 75@$5; choice to fancy, $5@$5 50. Wheat dull at $1 05@$1 07. Corn quiet; No. 2 White, 42c.@42½c.; do. Mixed, 40c.@41c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady; No. 2, 90c.@95c. Pork in fair demand at $11@$11 50. Lard dull; prime Steam, 7c. Bulk-meats lower; Shoulders, $4 15; Clear Rib, $6 37½; Clear Sides, $6 87½c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, $4 80; Clear Rib, $7; Clear Sides, $7 50. Sugar-cured Hams dull and unchanged. Whisky in active demand at $1 06.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Hogs steady and unchanged; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 4,300 head. Cattle quiet and unchanged; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 600 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 24½c. Rosin firm; $1 for Strained; $1 05 for good Strained. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 for Hard; $1 75 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 22.—Corn-meal dull at $2 35. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $2 50 ℔ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 86.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—Petroleum steady at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—Highwines steady at $1 07.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, May 22.—Sugar—The market was quiet, owing to heavy rains all the week; better advices from abroad again raised the pretensions of sellers, the market closing with nominal quotations; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8½@9¼ reals, gold, ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 10@11½ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 7½@7¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 7½@7¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, 96° polarization, in bxs. and hhds., 8¾@9¼ reals. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 97,000 bxs., 199,000 bags, and 189,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 3,000 bxs., 700 bags, and 5,000 hhds. Exports during the week, 1,350 bxs., and 1,300 hhds., including 100 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; 50° polarization, 7@7½ reals, gold, ℔ keg. Bacon, $54@$55 50, currency, ℔ cwt. Flour, [illegible] currency, ℔ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, [illegible] reals, currency, ℔ arroba. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $44@$46, currency, ℔ quintal for Northern, and $45@$48 for Southern. Lard, in kegs, $[illegible], currency, ℔ quintal; do. in tins, $[illegible] @$39 50. Potatoes, $[illegible] 50, currency, ℔ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $10 50@$13 50, gold, ℔ arroba. Onions, $14@$15, currency, ℔ bbl. for American. Lumber active; White Pine, $31@$33, gold, ℔ 1,000 feet; Pitch Pine, $[illegible]. Shooks dull; box, [illegible] hhds. [illegible] Sugar Hogsheads, 16@17 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, [illegible] reals. White Navy Beans, [illegible] reals, currency, ℔ arroba. Corn, 11½@12 reals, currency, ℔ arroba. Hoops weak; Long Shaved, $[illegible], currency, ℔ 1,000. Freights—Downward tendency; loading at Havana for the United States—℔ box of Sugar, [illegible], currency; ℔ hhd. of Sugar, [illegible]; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, [illegible]; to Falmouth and orders, [illegible]; loading at ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States—℔ hhd. of Sugar, [illegible]; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, [illegible]. Spanish Gold, [illegible]. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days gold, [illegible] premium; short sight do., [illegible] premium; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1880.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—TWELFTH NIGHT—CYMBELINE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—BOCCACCIO.
DALY'S THEATRE—THE BROOK.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PRESTIDIGITATION.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—BOARDING-SCHOOL.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
THE AQUARIUM—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
CHICKERING HALL—DON PASQUALE—CONCERT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rain, followed by clearing weather.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning a statement in tabular form of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, with such indications as can be confidently given as to the way in which they will vote. The evidence points with unmistakable clearness to the nomination of Gen. GRANT, which is probable upon the first ballot. While all prediction as to an event which is so near is comparatively idle, we call the attention of our readers to the fact, which can hardly be denied by any one, that of the three most prominent candidates the one who takes the lowest rank is the one who has had, and made free use of, the patronage of the most important department of the National Government. Perhaps Mr. SHERMAN'S obvious and brilliant success in this direction may be the origin of the fear that that gentleman's followers profess, that Gen. GRANT, if re-elected, may perpetuate his tenure of office by the employment of patronage.

If the necessity of providing a new vault for the silver dollars in the New-York Sub-Treasury were the only or even the worst difficulty to be apprehended in connection with their constant coinage, we should get on very well. Yet even the physical inconvenience is not inconsiderable. The Sub-Treasurer reports that he already has 500 tons of dollars in his charge, and that he cannot provide for more than about $10,000,000 additional, which would bring the burden up to, say, 760 tons. The Secretary lays the report of the Sub-Treasurer before the House with apparent confidence that that body will take a hint from it. But he will find that neither party in that paralytic body will consent to open any question upon which the voters of the country can possibly have two opinions. They are too mortally afraid of what Mr. GARFIELD naïvely calls "the entering wedge."

The Southern Democratic policy, described in our Charleston dispatches yesterday morning, is one which unquestionably is gaining favor in that section. It consists, briefly, in sacrificing everything for the control of the State Governments on the one hand, while resolutely refusing to take from the Northern Democrats any Presidential candidate who does not suit the Southern preference. So far as concerns the first part of this policy, it may be said that it bodes little good to the States in which it is adopted. "Control" of the State Government means simply the suppression, by violence if necessary, by trickery if that be possible, of all opposition to that portion of the Democratic Party which happens to hold the offices. It is a policy of the most arbitrary and unscrupulous character, and in the long run is essentially corrupting. As to the other phase of the Southern plan, there is much to be said in its favor. The Southern Democrats have the power to shape the course of their party, and there is no reason why they should not do so, and take the responsibility. They could not lead it in any worse fashion than it has been lately led.

The letter of Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, which is a transparent bid for a Presidential nomination, is a melancholy proof of the effect of ambition on a man of considerable brains and force of character. In form, Judge DAVIS'S letter is not above the level of State platforms; it is pompous and intentionally obscure. What he says is much of it quite true as abstract statement. Sectional feeling should cease, the debt should be paid, public expenditures should be reduced, the civil service should be reformed, corporations should be restrained. So, it may be said, should all men be virtuous. The questions which interest the country do not relate to the desirability of these various objects, but to the means of attaining them. On this Judge DAVIS is obstinately and profoundly silent. The only points as to which he is definite is that Gen. GRANT should not be re-elected to the Presidency. Probably if the Judge were called on to confide to an anxious public the safest defense against this awful calamity, he would suggest the nomination of Mr. DAVIS.

Great enthusiasm is said to exist in the Republic of Nicaragua in consequence of the announcement that the Government has concluded an agreement with Mr. MENOCAL for the building of an interoceanic canal. Mr. MENOCAL, it is explained, is only the representative of a company which has been formed in the United States, and of which the leading spirits are President HAYES, ex-President GRANT, and Admiral AMMEN. This has a magnificent sound, but it fails to rouse the envy of the people of Panama, who loudly assert that M. DE LESSEPS is so far ahead of all competitors that his enterprise is already begun, to all intents and purposes. So sanguine are the people of Colon (otherwise Aspinwall) of the speedy completion of the De Lesseps canal that they have taken down their bronze statue of COLUMBUS for the purpose of removing it to the proposed entrance to this "great interoceanic highway of nations," a proceeding which the local press gently criticises as precipitate. Some allowance should be made for tropical fervor.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, brought up his resolution in regard to the Electoral count ...rday, and made a very careful and an able speech in its defense. It is a matter for congratulation that this measure has been committed to the hands of a man capable of dealing with it with dignity, and of presenting the arguments for it in a tone not unworthy the Senate in its better days, and especially that the Senator so chosen should be from the South. There has not been such an over-supply of Democratic statesmanship in Congress from any section that the country should not take decided pleasure in its exhibition from one of a class which has produced, for some time, even less than its proportionate share. But it must be added that the task allotted to Mr. MORGAN was not an easy one, and that, if he adjusted his arguments with skill and caution to the delicate condition of the situation, he was compelled to avoid anything like a complete and candid treatment of the whole case.

That case, in brief, is this: The law now provides no method of obtaining the decision of the tribunals of a State as to any dispute regarding its Electoral vote, nor does it provide any clear interpretation of the duty of the President of the Senate in regard to papers purporting to be lists of Electoral votes. Mr. MORGAN'S joint rule treats the latter phase of the case in a manner to which we shall allude presently; it does not touch the former. Yet it is in the fact that there is no adequate, workable, conclusive method of getting at the decision of a State, as represented by its tribunals, which has made trouble in the past, and which is likely to make trouble in the future. A bill was passed by the Senate, at a previous stage of the present Congress, which supplied this omission. It provided that the time for sending the Electoral vote to Washington should be so arranged that ample opportunity would be given to any State to determine any controversy that might arise; it directed that each State should either refer such controversies to a special tribunal or to a regular court; and it imposed on Congress the duty of accepting the decision of such tribunals, unless there were more than one. This was a practical, logical, and reasonably effective provision. But the House, which was Democratic, would have none of it. It would not trust the States. It insisted on leaving the question open, to be decided by a partisan majority, when it should exist in favor of the Democrats, in both houses. This fact is the key to the present situation. Everything aside from this is empty talk. In the case of Mr. MORGAN it is very smooth talk, dignified, plausible, ingenious, but absolutely empty all the same. The Democratic majority in Congress has refused, and still refuses, to give any weight whatever to any decision which any State may make as to its own Electoral vote, and insists on keeping within the control of a mere partisan vote the question of who shall be President of the United States.

While Mr. MORGAN'S resolution is thus fatally defective in regard to one of the essential elements in the question of the Electoral vote, it is precise and full enough in regard to the other—the course of the President of the Senate. It undertakes to say that that officer shall lay before the two houses, when assembled on the occasion of the Electoral count, all lists, or papers purporting to be lists, of Electoral votes cast in the respective States, and it then provides that the two houses shall proceed to do what they choose with these votes. This provision is the essential one in the resolution, the only point for which it has been brought forward, and it is because the Democrats think that they can accomplish their end in this regard by means of a joint rule that they have refused all legislative action on the subject and reserved it for the present disposition.

Mr. CONKLING, on Saturday, devoted considerable time to a criticism of the Democrats for not embodying the provisions of their resolution in a statute. The criticism is just enough, as far as it goes, but it proceeded on a mistaken conception of the real purpose of the resolution. The Democrats would probably not object to putting everything in their resolution into a statute, except the mandatory portion undertaking to define the duties of the President of the Senate. That portion they will never consent to submit to the President. They will insist on disposing of it in such form as gives their majority complete control of it. And in this they are perfectly logical. It is of no consequence to them whether both houses have to concur to reject a vote or to accept a vote; what they need is to get the votes, and everything purporting to be votes, into their own hands, without any interference from State tribunals, or from any other source. So far as the action of the two houses goes, it is probable that the programme will be carried out. How it will work in practice remains to be seen.

THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT BILL.

If the proposed monument at Yorktown is designed merely to add one more to the many memorials already set up on the battle-fields of the Revolution, Congress should think twice before voting $100,000 to build it. But there is a specific historic purpose, whose fulfillment would justify Congress in founding a memento at Yorktown—a purpose cherished nearly a century ago, and never yet carried into execution.

On the 19th of October, 1781, Gen. WASHINGTON addressed to the Continental Congress a letter, informing that body that Lord CORNWALLIS had surrendered his forces at Yorktown. The letter and its inclosures were referred to the Committee of Intelligence, (or Committee on Intelligence, as modern Congressional lingo would phrase it,) with instructions to report the most proper mode of communicating the thanks of Congress "to Gen. WASHINGTON, Count DE ROCHAMBEAU, and Count DE GRASSE for their effectual exertions in accomplishing this illustrious work." It was further ordered that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs should communicate the news sent by Gen. WASHINGTON to the Most Honorable the Minister Plenipotentiary of France. The Committee of Intelligence very soon reported ten resolutions. The first gave the thanks of Congress to Gen. WASHINGTON "for the expedition with which he led the allied forces of America and France against the British Army, under the command of the Earl of CORNWALLIS; for his arrangements, vigor, personal attention, and military ability in the course of his operations, and for the prudence and wisdom of the capitulation." The second and third gave like thanks respectively to ROCHAMBEAU and DE GRASSE—to the former for "the cordiality, zeal, judgment, and fortitude with which he seconded and advanced the progress of the allied Army against the British garrison in York," and to the latter "for his display of bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering, with the fleet under his command, the most effectual and distinguished aid and support to the operations of the allied Army in Virginia." The fourth, fifth, and sixth resolutions gave thanks to the artillery and engineers, and to the other officers and soldiers, and ordered the Board of War to provide "a horse properly caparisoned and an elegant sword" for Lieut.-Col. TILGHMAN. The seventh read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States, in Congress assembled, will cause to be erected at York, in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of the Earl of CORNWALLIS to his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count DE ROCHAMBEAU, commanding the auxiliary troops of his most Christian Majesty in America, and his Excellency the Count DE GRASSE, commanding in chief the Naval Army of France in the Chesapeake."

The eighth, ninth, and tenth resolutions declare that of the spoils taken "under the capitulation of York," two stands of colors shall be given, in the name of Congress, to WASHINGTON, and two cannons each to ROCHAMBEAU and DE GRASSE, with "a short memorandum engraved thereon that Congress was induced to present them from considerations of the illustrious part which he bore in effectuating a surrender." In fine, these measures of Congress, which were passed Oct. 29, 1781, were directed to making known the gratitude of Congress and the people for the fruits of the exertions of the allied armies of America and France. The monument which was then pledged was not intended to say that Yorktown was the crowning success of the war, for it was not then absolutely known, though it was believed, that the war was virtually over. It was not intended as a shaft commemorative of the struggles of the people in behalf of civil liberty and political independence. It was specifically to be a monument to *la belle alliance*—a marble column, adorned not with a recital of Revolutionary deeds, or a statement of the causes of controversy between the mother country and her colonies, but "with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his Most Christian Majesty" of France.

Here, then, we get the clue to the only Yorktown Monument project of to-day which can properly be forwarded by Congress; and undoubtedly it would be a happy tribute of respect to the patriots of the Revolution to carry to completion the project which they thus formed. Memorials to the struggle for independence, as a whole, and to individual battles, are already plentiful enough; but a worthy monument to that help from France, without which there could have been no capitulation of York, and perhaps no United States exactly as we find them to-day, has for nearly a century been wanting. Shortly after the new Government of the United States was established the French Revolution broke out, with excesses causing a division of popular feeling in this country in regard to France; and for a quarter of a century the attitude of France toward Europe divided opinion in this country. It need hardly be said that no current political significance could now attach to this proposed memorial of a bygone alliance. But the tribute of historic gratitude would be doubly pleasant to offer in our day, when France has herself struggled into political liberty, and when the United States can invite to the commemorative ceremonies of 1881, not a "Most Christian Majesty," but the French Republic.

It may be noted that the obligations under which Congress felt that France had placed the struggling colonies seem, in the light of history, not to have been exaggerated. France contributed all the naval forces and nearly half the military forces at Yorktown. Except for Admiral DE GRASSE'S fleet, CLINTON would certainly have landed on the Peninsula a force sufficient to relieve Yorktown, and probably to overwhelm WASHINGTON'S army. The French took a prominent part in the entire operations prior to the surrender, and the defeated army, at its capitulation, marched between the staffs of WASHINGTON and ROCHAMBEAU, drawn up on opposite sides of the road. France is now about to give a new proof of good-will and generosity toward the American Republic which she helped to found, in her colossal Bartholdi statue, destined for Bedloe's Island. We have a singularly good opportunity of gracefully acknowledging this gift in building a monument on our own soil to French friendship and aid a century ago. Yorktown, on many accounts, seems the most fitting place for such a monument—the original project, as we have seen, chose that site. But more important than the place is the event to be celebrated—the alliance that culminated in the independence of the United States.

EXEMPTING STREET RAILROADS.

The amount of bungling that has been committed in the effort made in the Legislature during the present session to effect the much-needed revision of the Tax laws of this State is simply amazing, and furnishes conclusive evidence of the incapacity of that body to deal with the subject in an honest and intelligent manner. What the joint special committee attempted to do was bad enough, but some of its work has been made worse in the attempt to get it through the two branches of the Legislature. The committee set out with an avowed determination to bring under assessment a large amount of property which has heretofore escaped, and to allow no exemptions except such as are imperatively demanded by public opinion. These they found to include such property as is devoted to purposes of worship, of charity, and of education, by which the public is presumed to be benefited, or to be relieved from charges on its own account for the same work. Property that was employed for the profit of its owners was to be made subject to equitable taxation, according to the committee's very crude notions of equity, and the great money-making corporations of the State especially were to be made to bear their full share of the public burdens. It was to be expected that these associations of capital would make every effort to escape, or to have their share of taxation made as light as possible, but no one anticipated that the surface railroads in cities were to be made subjects of special favor. The corporations owning these have made large profits, and notwithstanding the competition of the elevated roads in this City, they continue here, as well as elsewhere, to do a very remunerative business. But by some mysterious means or other they have succeeded in exerting a remarkable influence for the modification of taxation bills in their interest. Their work has been done chiefly in the Senate, and that paragon of political virtue, Mr. WOODIN, has appeared conspicuously in accomplishing their object.

The bill for the taxation of corporations originally made no discrimination in their favor, and nobody but their officers or paid agents could ever discover any reason for doing so. But the measure was amended in the Senate, on motion of Mr. WOODIN, so as to exempt them from the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on gross receipts, which was to be imposed on all other corporations engaged in the business of transportation, including ordinary railway, canal, steam-boat, ferry, express, and elevated railroad companies. As originally framed the amendment was intended to relieve them from the payment of all license fees for the use of the streets, and as the bill now stands it contains a discrimination in their favor for which no good reason can be given. But this bill is innocence itself compared to another which at first had a very harmless appearance. This had the form of an amendment of the Revised Statutes defining the word "lands" for the purposes of assessment as real estate. It included under that term a variety of structures above, below, and on the surface of the earth, such as wharves, piers, railroad structures and tracks, bridges, telegraph poles and wires, gas and other underground pipes, &c. Members of the committee boasted that this would bring under assessment a vast amount of valuable property which had hitherto escaped, thereby giving another among many evidences of their ignorance of the laws as they are. For, though some of these are not specifically mentioned in the statutes as they stand, under the ruling of the courts of the State they have all the while been included in real estate and taxed as such. The only exception is gas-pipes, to which no attempt has been made to apply the law, and, therefore, no test of the question has been made. It was well enough to have this specific definition of lands made law by enactment, instead of being left to the construction of the courts.

But into this harmless-appearing bill four words were quietly injected in the Senate, which, instead of extending the meaning of real estate, cut a "monstrous cantle" out from its assessment and taxation as such. These four words are "except street surface railroads." Whether the dictionary may be revised by legislation is a question, but when the Legislature goes into the business of definition it shows a wonderful lack of logic. If railroads are real estate, how comes it that the qualifying words "street surface" take them out of that category? If railroads in City streets, which enjoy privileges allowed to no other private property, are not real estate, what are they? For purposes of taxation nothing, and the main object of this bill in its present shape is to reduce them to that profitable state of annihilation. At present, street surface railroads are treated as real estate, and their valuation in this City amounts to several millions of dollars. By the passage of this bill this large amount is stricken from the assessment rolls, and the deficiency thereby created will have to be made up from other property. Even the joint special committee would probably fail to find any equity in that. But it is only just to say that this iniquitous exception is no part of the committee's work. Its harmless and comparatively useless definition has, like Bottom the weaver, been "translated," and the ass's head should be placed on the right shoulders. These Senate amendments for the exemption of street railroads from their proper share of taxation have not been defended on any ground of justice or public expediency. Nothing can explain them but the supposition that the rich corporations of this City have found means of inducing men engaged in legislating for the public to serve them by having laws shaped for their special benefit.

SEND THEM TO CONCORD.

The prospects of the Concord school of philosophy are said to be peculiarly brilliant. For the coming season there have been engaged, in addition to the attractions of last Summer, two Western philosophers, Messrs. HARRIS and JONES, who are said to be beyond any dispute the vaguest men on this continent. When to these are added the unfathomable profundity of Mr. ALCOTT, and the unrivaled wealth of polysyllables wielded by Mr. WASSON, it becomes evident that the Concord school is to be more valuable than ever.

It is remarkable that no effort has hitherto been made by the graduates of Yale, Princeton, and Williams to induce those much overrated men, Dr. MARK HOPKINS, Dr. McCOSH, and Dr. NOAH PORTER to attend the Concord school and to try to improve themselves. There still lingers among the men who have been taught by these three eminent instructors the belief that they know something of philosophy. Nevertheless, it must be painfully evident to every intelligent man who is not swayed by his prejudices that in comparison with JONES and HARRIS, neither McCOSH, HOPKINS, nor PORTER know anything of philosophy. There was some slight excuse for the absence of these three men from the Concord school last Summer. Undoubtedly, they would have heard a great deal had they gone to Concord and listened to Mr. ALCOTT while the latter, seated on his tripod in the front hall of the philosophical school-house, gave forth his Orphic utterances, the dense obscurity of which, had they been at the command of MOSES, would probably have enabled that able Hebrew to fairly solidify the darkness of Egypt. Still, Messrs. HOPKINS, McCOSH, and PORTER could, with some plausibility, pretend that they could study Mr. ALCOTT'S works in their libraries, and hence did not need to go to Concord. Now, however, that Concord can boast the presence of a HARRIS and a JONES, all men who really wish to know anything about philosophy must attend the philosophical school and sit at the feet of the St. Louis and Oshkosh philosophers.

In spite of the factitious reputation which Dr. HOPKINS enjoys, it is tolerably certain that he knows nothing whatever of philosophy. His own writings prove this. There is not a sentence in one of them that cannot be readily understood by any one who reads it for the first time. He has even betrayed his own incompetence to write upon philosophic subjects by his inadvertent admission that there is no truth in philosophy which cannot be expressed in good honest English. Contrast this admission and the so-called philosophical works written in accordance with it with the writings of JONES and HARRIS. It is estimated that any given sentence written by the latter philosopher requires to be read twelve times by six distinct men before the slightest comprehension of its meaning can be reached, while there are those who claim that to understand Mr. JONES is absolutely impossible, unless the reader of his works first stands on his head, and in that position fits his mind to receive their meaning. What is Dr. HOPKINS in comparison with philosophers like these? Obviously, he is an ignorant pretender, and the sooner he goes to Concord and tries to learn a little something the better.

As to Dr. McCOSH, he is as shallow a charlatan as Dr. HOPKINS. He openly and shamelessly pretends that no man can know what is unknowable. He insists that we can only understand what the mind can perceive, and he thus voluntarily shuts out of the domain of philosophy that vast world of the unknowable and the unthinkable in which Messrs. JONES and HARRIS are at home. It is not denied that he has a certain amount of hard Scotch sense, and that he has an occasional idea concerning some intelligible subject which is of real value, but of philosophy as taught by JONES and HARRIS he is utterly ignorant. It may be that he is too old to learn, but certainly the experiment is worth trying. Were the Princeton Alumni to formally request him to go to Concord and to learn the A B C of philosophy, he could hardly refuse, and if he did refuse, it would be a proof that he regarded himself as inferior in vagueness and unintelligibility to the master minds of Oshkosh and St. Louis.

Of Dr. PORTER it is only necessary to say that he believes in the existence of a GOD—a weakness which he shares with HOPKINS and McCOSH—and that he declines to believe that both man and philosophy have been developed from formless incomprehensibility. This paltry pretender has written a book, on what he calls the "Intellect," which ignorant people regard as a philosophical work, but it is intelligible from the first to the last page, and contains nauseating evidences that the writer believes in the Christian religion. If the Yale men have any regard for the honor of their college, they will induce this person to go to Concord and to humbly beg Mr. HARRIS and Mr. JONES to teach him the elements of vagueness and the basic principles of unintelligibility. Probably he is too densely ignorant to learn anything, but, at all events, the experiment can do no harm.

The Concord philosophers—that is to say, the few among them who have ever heard of HOPKINS, McCOSH, and PORTER—know that they are ignorant pretenders, but for that very reason they will be all the more ready to enlighten them. The spectacle of these three men sitting on a wooden bench and listening to Mr. HARRIS while he explains how the vagueness of the unintelligible differs from the unintelligibility of the vague, and demonstrates that both together lie at the foundation of philosophy, would fill the thoughtful mind with a variety of thoughts, and were the three pupils to reverently listen to Mr. JONES'S exposition of the relation of pork to the unthinkable, they would return to their homes in a state of mind which —. But it is, perhaps, useless to point out the precise effect which the teachings of the Western philosophers would have upon the three instructors in question. Perhaps they would howl a little at first, and express a desire to brain somebody with a handful of jelly, but we cannot doubt that they would learn a great deal more about philosophy than they have ever dreamed of.

Miss NEILSON'S engagement in this City, an engagement lasting four weeks, and marked throughout by almost wonderful prosperity, will end to-night. Her season in this country—begun early in the Autumn—will shortly be closed in California, toward which glorious clime she starts to-morrow morning. To-night's performance will be the one hundred and eighty-sixth that she has given in the United States since her return here—a statement which proves her capacity for hard work, as her acting proves the value of her art. The receipts of all her performances, including that of Saturday night, when she was seen by one of the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of Booth's Theatre, amount to almost $186,000, her share of which will not fall much short of $75,000. From her benefit this evening she will gain a further sum of $2,000. Her engagement in California is for four weeks, and her terms for this period are 60 per cent. of the gross receipts, with a guarantee that she shall not have less than $600 for each representation. In other words, she is about to add at least $18,000 to her income—a pretty fair recompense for a month's labor. These figures are chiefly interesting to the observer of the stage and of its influence in these days, because they illustrate a truth sometimes lost sight of, namely, that Shakespeare still pays; a fact to be dwelt on most devoutly. The characters of Julia and Pauline, both holding high places in Miss NEILSON'S repertory, have been presented by her but a few times comparatively, for the actress has relied almost entirely upon her Juliet, Viola, and Imogen, while she has also had the courage to bring forward prominently the neglected "Measure for Measure." In brief, Miss NEILSON, during her term of greatest popularity, has been essentially a Shakespearean artist, and in her the great poet has found a brilliant and conscientious exponent of some of his finest and most purely poetic conceptions. An actress who can accomplish so much for Shakespeare, while accomplishing legitimately so much for herself, may bravely utter his wise words:

"Truth can never be confirmed enough
Though doubts did ever sleep."

A movement in the United States Army to give veterinary surgeons a certain rank and position in the service, after the manner that prevails in the British Army, bids fair to result in drawing a line between regular and irregular veterinary practitioners which it has heretofore proved impossible to establish. Although many of them are skillful and able men in their profession, well taught in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and materia medica, and well trained in surgery and the clinique, probably not one-half the veterinary practitioners in the United States are legally equipped for their work. Some of them are graduates of institutions not properly empowered, and others are self-read and self-taught, or have merely served an apprenticeship with the local horse doctor. A few, possessing legal diplomas as well as properly equipped intellectually, have stood aloof from the mass and refused to consult with them, but were powerless beyond that. The recent movement to appoint veterinary surgeons in the Army, by examination and the proper credentials of regularity, has put a weapon in the hands of the legitimate members of the profession of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. Quite recently, on the recommendation of President RAWSON, of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, PETER PETERS, V. S., was appointed upon the application of Col. THOMAS H. O'NEILL, commanding at Fort Ringgold, Texas, to the position of veterinary surgeon at that post; and other applications to President RAWSON to verify the regularity of the diplomas of applicants for similar positions in the service have been made. Thus the conflict between veterinary regularity and veterinary quackery, which has been kept up so hopelessly for many years by the few who insist that veterinary medicine is a difficult and learned profession, when properly appreciated, has received an unexpected assistance from a most authoritative quarter—and one which will result in more benefit probably than all the useless Faculty discussions and resolutions which have taken place during the last ten years.

Late Belgian newspapers mention that LAMBERT VOITURON, of Liége, a poor cobbler, and the father, of course, of a numerous family, has drawn a prize in the Grand Franco-Spanish Lottery of 150,000 francs, and has in consequence been nearly beside himself with joy. Another workman, from whom he had purchased the ticket, and who had bought it during a visit to Paris, is so frantic with sorrow because he did not keep it that it is believed he will permanently lose his wits. This story, which appears to be true, will cause a deal of harm to the laboring classes; for other laborers will now hope that they too may secure a prize, and many will spend more or less of their hard earnings to that end. Lotteries do incalculable mischief wherever they are permitted, not to prosperous people, who rarely patronize them, but to those who have the least money to spare, and to whom the closest economy is absolutely necessary. In the Old World and the New, the greater the ignorance and penury of men the more they dabble in lotteries. Tens of thousands of Italians are kept wretchedly poor by exchanging their slender savings for tickets; and any number of unfortunates, even in this City, continually carry their few dollars to the policy shops, believing that they shall win at last. France abolished lotteries more than 40 years ago, though it allows them on special, usually charitable, occasions. The wisdom of their abolition was shown by the increase of savings banks deposits which immediately followed. If nobody would draw a prize for five or six years the mania might be cured; but, at long intervals, some man proves lucky like VOITURON, and his luck stimulates the passion to frenzy.

There seems to be a tendency springing up in England to make a very free use of titles of nobility—not so much in respect to Englishmen themselves, though even on this head something might be said in criticism of the rather ignoble manner in which Lord BEACONSFIELD dispensed these honors just prior to his retirement from office; but what we refer to now, is their use in connection with distinguished foreigners. The new Chinese Ambassador, who is to resettle with Russia the Kuldja dispute, is almost invariably spoken of in the English newspapers as the Marquis Tseng, though it would be hard for the users of this title to give any valid reason for its existence in connection with a Chinese mandarin, who gained his office by a species of competitive examination, and who has no official rank that he can pass on to his offspring. But a still more singular case of title-giving is found in connection with the arrival in England of the Embassy sent by King Mtesa of Uganda, the pious African potentate of whom Mr. STANLEY told so many stories. This monarch, with the double desire of getting a white wife and of securing the friendship of Queen VICTORIA, has sent three of his followers to London, who have been received by the Royal Geographical Society, and have been otherwise lionised. But it has been thought necessary to ennoble them, and so they have been gravely introduced as Earl NAMKADDI, Earl KATARUBA, and Earl SAWADDU. One is tempted to wonder what title SITTING BULL or RED CLOUD would get if either were to pay a visit to our transatlantic cousins.

Now that the season of erecting liberty-poles is again at hand, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on this subject is of general interest. The decision was rendered in an action for damages for injuries caused by the falling of a liberty-pole. The pole had been erected in one of the streets of Allegheny in the Presidential campaign of 1876. During a violent storm the upper part of it was broken off, and falling, struck a boy on the opposite side of the street. The court below held that the erection of the pole in the street was in itself a nuisance, and if the city authorities, whose duty it was to remove it, knew of its being there and allowed it to remain, and the boy was injured without any negligence on his part, then the city was liable. The Supreme Court takes a different view of the law. It does not deny that the city would be liable for permitting to stand a pole known to be dangerous and likely to break or fall. But the presence of a pole in a public place is not necessarily a nuisance; it is not in itself a nuisance. The court remarked that the erection of liberty-poles appears to have been almost coeval with the birth of the nation. "As the object of their erection was patriotic, and with a view of inciting a spirit calculated to advance the public welfare, they were placed on highways and public squares. The people so desired it. The municipal authorities assented to it. It is a custom sanctioned by a hundred years and interwoven with the traditions, memories, and conceded rights of a free people. Unless forbidden by the authorities, it has been considered the exercise of a lawful license incident to citizenship." The question of liability, therefore, depended upon the fact whether the pole had been carelessly put up, whether it had been erected in such a place and in such a manner, and was of such construction as to have given reasonable apprehension of danger. If the jury should find that the pole was sound, and so secured and protected that prudent and sagacious persons considered it safe, and it was broken by a wind of unusual violence, the city was not liable for any injury done by its falling. Nor did the city become liable if the breaking occurred by reason of a defect in the pole unknown to the municipal authorities, and which could not be discovered by a careful examination of the pole as it stood.

GENERAL NOTES.

The City of Montreal, Quebec, is going to tax telephone companies $400 a year.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Savings Bank has had but three Treasurers since it was incorporated, 57 years ago.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says that the Hon. Bradley Barlow will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The Greenbackers of the Ninth District of Missouri have nominated the Hon. Nicholas Ford for re-election to Congress.

Cornelius Woods, a Waterloo veteran, died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last week, at the age of 98 years. He had two medals and had seen much service.

San Francisco papers report the discovery of three cases of leprosy in "Chinatown" within a month, the latest victim being a woman who had been deserted by her countrymen.

Mrs. Sally Wilder, who reached her hundredth year in January last, entered with zest into the mild enjoyment of a church strawberry festival in Pittsfield, Ohio, on Thursday evening last.

Employing the old-time phrase of Gen. Toombs, the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that Gov. Colquitt's appointment of ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown as United States Senator, "fatigues the indignation."

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett, of Indianapolis, formerly of Brooklyn, has been invited to deliver the address before the literary societies of the University of Indiana at the coming Commencement, and has accepted.

It is said that the Rev. Edward Everett Hale has withdrawn his name from the list of members of the St. Botolph Club, of Boston, giving as the reason that he cannot approve of the furnishing of wines and liquors to its members.

A "somewhat boisterous" passenger, who was removed from a parlor car on the Canada Central Railway one evening recently to the smoking car by the conductor, and lost his hat and his temper in the transfer, has sued the company for $10,000 damages.

To-day the Louisiana Republican State Convention meets. The Colorado Republicans, Tennessee Greenbackers, and Delaware Democrats will follow to-morrow. On Wednesday the Kansas and the Missouri Democrats and the West Virginia Greenbackers meet, and on Thursday the Mississippi Democrats and the Wisconsin Greenbackers. Thus, the current week will not be without political interest and importance.

The Fish Commissioners of Maine announce that the Kennebec River, which formerly abounded in salmon, shad, alewives, and other valuable fish, but of late years has known them not, because of the dam at Augusta, has been now reopened to their passage up the stream by the construction of a fishway at the dam. The opening of this fishway is to be publicly celebrated, by the Commissioners and others interested, to-morrow morning.

Dr. I. N. Brown, of Laurel, Ohio, claims that the distinct likeness of a little girl's face has been photographed by lightning upon a window-pane in that town, and that the picture has been recognized by a score of persons as the 6-year old daughter of Thomas Rogers, who occupied the house in which the window is, a year and a half ago. There are, he says, three other pictures on the same pane, but no one has yet recognized them; and there are pictures on three other panes in the same window. Washing and rubbing the glass does not remove the pictures.

A letter from ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, of Portland, Me., written on the 17th inst., has been received by a prominent gentleman of Galena, Ill., (so the Galena *Gazette* says,) in which it is stated that the brother of the writer, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, is suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria, with which he was prostrated immediately on his arrival at Portland from Springfield; that for two or three days his case was regarded as extremely critical, but at the time of writing Mr. Washburne was considered out of danger, and in a fair way of recovery. Gov. Washburn, in his letter, expresses a very decided and emphatic preference for Gen. Grant, whose nomination he greatly desires. He further states that he believes the country, in its present circumstances, would receive more advantage from Grant's election than that of any other man, and that he would receive a stronger popular support at the polls than any other.

OBITUARY.

MONROE FORBES GALE.

Monroe Forbes Gale, foreman of THE TIMES establishment since it was founded, died at noon yesterday at his residence, No. 191 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn. He had lingered through a severe illness for seven months. Mr. Gale was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1817, and served his apprenticeship with the Merriam Brothers, printers, in Springfield, Mass. He came to New-York in 1836, and after working in various offices, at length secured employment in the *Tribune's* composing-room. During those early days of modern journalism in this City there existed a feverish desire to obtain the news throughout the country at the earliest possible moment. Pony expresses were freely used at election times, and when the Legislature was in session at Albany its proceedings were frequently set up by compositors on board the Hudson River steamers, ready for the forms on the steamer's arrival in this City. Early in 1846 the Associated Press decided to send a competent man to England to make arrangements for obtaining the latest news from Great Britain and the Continent with greater dispatch than had previously been done, and Mr. Gale was selected as its representative. The packet-ships of the day were easy-going vessels, and as they were frequently distanced by the pilot-boats in short voyages, it was thought that a more speedy trip across the Atlantic might be made in one of the latter. The pilot-boat William J. Romer was accordingly fitted out for the adventure. She was of 50 tons burden, and perfectly seaworthy. The little boat started on her voyage Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1846. Mr. Gale and William Brogan were her only passengers, and her officers and crew consisted of Capt. James McGuire, two mates, a steward, and two seamen. Hardly was the pioneer boat out of sight of land when the weather became heavy, and after struggling along for two days the little craft hove to, and the crew and officers went below, where they were compelled to remain for three days. On March 1 the weather cleared up and the voyage was resumed. The boat escaped the fury of the gale with the loss of her cockpit-bench. Cork Harbor was reached on March 10, and Mr. Gale went to Liverpool, transacted his business, and returned on the 18th. During his absence a British naval officer boarded the Romer and ordered Capt. McGuire to haul down the American flag which was flying from her mast-head. The patriotic Captain refused to obey the order. The British officer retired for further instructions, and soon returned with an apology, to the effect that he supposed the Romer belonged to the English fleet of pilot-boats. The Romer sailed for this port on the 19th, and arrived with foreign news five days later than the regular packets. Mr. Gale remained in the *Tribune* Office until THE TIMES was established, in 1851, and became the foreman from the first day of its publication. He made up the "form" from which the first copy was printed. Until the 8th of last September he was in regular attendance at the office. He was a man of marked force of character, of great intelligence, and displayed executive ability of a high order. Above all, he was a man of sterling integrity and worth. Under a somewhat brusque manner was concealed the greatest kindness of heart. He was known as one of the best printers in the United States. Funeral services are to be held to-morrow afternoon, and the remains are to be buried in Green-Wood Cemetery on Wednesday morning.

THE WEST POINT AFFAIR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 23.—Information has been received from West Point that the counsel in the Whittaker case are not yet ready for argument, and, therefore, the court will not meet to-morrow.

ENGLISH ART AND ARTISTS.

PAINTINGS AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE SOURCE OF THE PRE-RAPHAELITE REVOLT — BURNE-JONES'S "GOLDEN STAIRS"—COLOR UNSKILLFULLY USED.

LONDON, May 12.—During the present month it is considered the correct thing in London to have some sort of an opinion upon current art matters, especially upon the relative merits of the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Exhibitions. The opinion must be well defined and vigorously expressed. It is generally somewhat after this form: "Not been to the exhibitions! Well, you will find nothing whatever in the Grosvenor. Perfect rubbish. But the Academy!"

I have kept away from the Royal Academy, not caring to mix my impressions too much; but the Grosvenor is certainly not to be disposed of with any such sweeping comparison. There is rubbish in it, but also enough interesting and valuable painting to make it extremely unlikely that the Royal Academy, with its comparatively indiscriminate collection of thousands, will prove as attractive as the more carefully-sifted collection of Sir Coutts Lindsay. That gentleman and his assistant Directors, Messrs. J. Comyns Carr, (the London editor of *L'Art*,) and C. E. Hallé, are responsible for every piece of sculpture or painting that is to be seen at the Grosvenor, and doubly responsible, because they do not wait for objects to be offered, but go out of the way to invite artists to expose their work. The gallery is therefore very similar to the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists in New-York, both in character and drift, while the Royal Academy takes relatively the position of the National Academy at home. The Royal Academy has the prestige of age, the weight arising from mere numbers; it has the patronage of the social powers on its side. The Grosvenor, although not without signs of attainment to a comfortable prosperity, is still, in some respects, a struggler. But in England social considerations have so much power that even the Grosvenor is invaded by concessions to royalty, nobility, and fashion, and we are regaled with a number of tasteless drawings and statuettes whose only virtue consists in the imposing titles of the persons represented. The portraits of children of Prince Christian in pencil and that of the Marquis of Lorne in terra-cotta do not add to the artistic dignity of the collection.

The Grosvenor is the rallying place of the Pre-Raphaelites, if that name can still be applied to the men who once made head against the prevailing torpor of British art. The violence with which these young men and their apostle, Ruskin, revolted has its origin in the social forms of England. The feeling that a large body of Englishmen not only considered themselves the superiors of men of letters and the arts, but were so considered by most Englishmen, was always intolerable to those who felt themselves raised by their talents to the highest rank. In other lands the aristocracy is less rigid, or the lower ranks less pushing; for one reason or the other, there is less restraint, less vulgar pride on the part of the great, less vulgar resentment and striving on the part of the lowly. The Pre-Raphaelites showed in their art the unnatural tension of the British social fabric. They were violently and absurdly revolutionary, violently and absurdly affected. The crazy utterances of Mr. Ruskin proceed from this, and so do the singular affectations of a long list of English painters and literary men. This is the key to Thackeray's uneasiness and bitter sarcasms. The motive for things as diverse as "The Book of Snobs," "Lothair," and Burne-Jones's "The Golden Stairs," a picture in the present Grosvenor, proceeds from revolt in different forms against the tyranny of English society.

That Mr. Burne-Jones is the most remarkable exponent of modern British art is saying little. He typifies in the most amiable and charming manner the prettinesses and affectations into which the Pre-Raphaelites ran so soon as they had exhausted the impetus of their first revolt. Unlike Mr. Millais, who paints slender-waisted maidens in neat clothes, who are indulging in some commonplace form of sentiment—maidens who are cleverly calculated to please the public taste—Mr. Burne-Jones cultivates ideas which belong to a comparatively small circle of persons. His women are less conventionally slender and are dressed in styles belonging to the Renaissance, but they are equally sentimental. "The Golden Stairs" is an upright picture, showing a winding stair, by no means golden, on which white-robed young women, with neat feet and ankles, are descending in a procession. They are in all sorts of positions, the turn of the stair, which has no balusters, being cleverly managed so as to bring many figures into the canvas. The white gowns of the band are ingeniously plaited and twisted, falling in graceful and unusual folds, and in their hands are musical instruments of various kinds. Mr. Jones has tried to give in color and expression a kind of ideal purity to this descending procession, but, to say the best for it, the effect is merely sweet and sentimental. What adds to this is the fact that almost every face or figure is substantially of the same mold, as if all had been painted from the same model. Slight differences are found in the color of the hair. Some figures are leaning forward, others thrown back ecstatic, others turning the head to catch a sound, others busy with their instruments. But they are monotonous. If meant to represent life, they are wanting in realism; if meant to embody spiritual beings, they are too real. It is the poetry of the Morrises and the art criticism of Mr. Ruskin put in shapes.

With all this there is also great sweetness and charm in "The Golden Stairs." Plump and coquettish are these angels in their clean, clinging garments, and most pleasing are the varied movements of their round legs and feet. The monotony of face which they exhibit is not peculiar to Mr. Jones, for Mr. W. B. Richmond, who contributes a large canvas called "The Song of Miriam," in which are a host of figures of men and women, possesses the same inability to vary his type. The women are masculine and the men feminine, all shaped on pretty much the same unsexual or unisexual type. This is of course a trick caught from the Renaissance painters of angels, in whom one is not often sure of the sex. Mr. Walter Crane is a third Pre-Raphaelite in a later form. Energetic and industrious, he contributes 13 pieces to the Grosvenor, in addition to decorative and other work to be seen elsewhere. "Truth and the Traveler" is his most ambitious venture, and has a poetical foot-note in the catalogue. In this case he is more Pre-Raphaelitic than usual, "Truth" being a naked person, unmistakably masculine in the general build of the figure, who sits by a mediæval well, while the "Traveler" is a long-visaged pilgrim of the usual type, with cap and scrip. The city from which Truth has fled to her or his well appears in the distance with symbolical statues on the walls. The trees are conventionalized after the old Italians. Mr. R. Spencer Stanhope, however, goes over bodily to the old masters and to symbolism in "The Waters of Lethe." A pilgrim's procession of old and young men and women, draped and nude, is stumbling, walking, running, shambling, and falling across the canvas. Some are fording the river which runs on the right. Others have crossed and lie in a "grisly grove" in the contorted attitudes of opium-smokers. Others have reached a land of happiness beyond. With the symbolism there is no fault to find. On the contrary, Mr. Stanhope shows high inventiveness as well as power of composition. But one sees the same recurrence of one type in figures and faces, and a good deal more than the usual disdain of the modern advances in art. The picture, in its painting, imitates the old masters on the most superficial side. Like them, the figures are mere outlines filled in with color, and seem, thereby, to be striving after a naïveté which the present age does not possess. Mr. Stanhope is using his talents to little purpose, for he attempts the impossible. He cannot attain to the secret of the real greatness in the work of the old Italians by following their superficial traits; the more he imitates the shell of their art, the less force is he able to devote to the kernel.

Color is the crucial test of painting, and, before saying more of individual paintings, it may be well to speak of the color of the English pictures at the Grosvenor. It may be best described as that of pastelles or colored crayons, an illusion which is heightened by the frequent use of glass over the face of the canvas. The painters at the Grosvenor are bold enough in color; it may be said that they are too bold for the amount of their skillfulness in the management of color. They are as a rule ignorant of color "values," or disdain them. An exception to the rule is Mr. Alfred Parsons, whose "Gathering Swallows" and "Last Gleanings" are most delightful in color, besides being charming in composition and subject. Mr. A. Moore just escapes being fine in color, his "Jasmine" and "Rose Leaves," figure pictures of woman draped in gauzy materials, are among the very best in the collection, original, finely-drawn, bold and charming in pose. Yet even as exquisite a workman as Mr. Moore cannot escape a hint of crudity in color, the merest trace, it may be, yet still a fatal trace of brickiness. This quality, so common to the English work, makes one think of the acknowledged pre-eminence of the English in water-colors and turn to the small annex for water-color drawings in hopes to see some fine pieces. The exhibition in that respect is very disappointing. The sketches of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, though rather slight, are brilliant exceptions to the mediocrity of the general collection of water-colors. Like the New-York exhibitions, the Grosvenor has some elephantine wit on the part of artists, but fortunately not in oils. A page or more of the catalogue is given up to some very heavy jocosity descriptive of a water-color by Mr. R. Doyle, called "The Battle of the Elves and Frogs." Worse drawing and color one need not hope to meet in any exhibition.

Though the color of these painters is seldom good, it would be a mistake to infer that they have no color. They have too much color, and use it too recklessly. The impression they make is that of amateurs who are full of promise, and will some day tone down their eccentricities and become great painters. Perhaps this, too, is an illusion. Besides the work already noticed, there is much to interest a foreigner among the Englishmen, and still more among the foreigners present; for, taken all in all, the best work present is by Frenchmen and Americans.

EUROPEAN STATE AFFAIRS.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN—FRENCH AND ITALIAN ELECTIONS—THE EASTERN TROUBLES.

COLOGNE, May 23.—A Rome correspondent asserts that Cardinal Jacobini has been instructed by the Curia to inform Prussia that the Pope disapproves the permissive system in the bill amending the May laws, and withdraws the concession made in the brief to the Archbishop of Cologne regarding notification to be made to the Prussian Government of the appointment of priests, declaring it void.

PARIS, May 23.—The election at Lyons for member of the Chamber of Deputies to succeed M. Millaud, who became a Senator, resulted as follows: M. Blanqui, 5,957; M. Rochet, (Republican,) 5,098, and M. Teffer, (Working Men's candidate,) 2,650. There were 1,440 blank voting papers cast. A second ballot will be necessary.

ROME, May 23.—Of the second ballots for members of the Chamber of Deputies the results in 46 cases received up to the present time give 14 seats to the Constitutionalists, 24 to the Ministerialists, and 8 to the Dissident Left. Garibaldi and Crispi are among those elected.

Later.—Returns from 101 second ballots show the following results: Constitutionalists, 31; Ministerialists, 57; Dissidents, 13.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The Porte has settled the claims of the contractors for the War Office by giving them assignments upon the tithes for the next year.

LONDON, May 24.—A Vienna dispatch says: "At the interview between Mr. Goschen and the Baron von Haymerle, the latter, though he fully conceded the necessity of the complete carrying out of the Berlin treaty, pointed out that the treaty was regarded rather as providing for the regeneration of Turkey than as a weapon for destroying her."

A Berlin correspondent has advices from St. Petersburg that the Chinese Envoy has postponed his departure from Paris for St. Petersburg four weeks. The Chinese Embassy in St. Petersburg is informed from Pekin that Chung How will be executed in a month.

A Madrid dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says 131 Monarchist Senators and Deputies have joined the coalition against the Government. The new party takes the name of the Liberal Party.

The *Daily News*, in its editorial columns, strongly condemns the retention of Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes that Gen. Melikoff recently submitted to the Czar a proposal for the establishment of a two-house Assembly. The Czar deprecated the suggestion, and said he left further reforms in the hands of the Czarewitch after he is dead.

Mr. P. J. Smyth has withdrawn his resignation of his seat in Parliament. He explains that his resolve to resign was taken hastily.

A Kabul dispatch states that the British mission to Abdurrahman-Khan was received everywhere with distinction on the route. Letters to Mohammed Jan, urging him to attack the British lately in Ghazni and Maidan, were found on the Mustaufa Habiboolah who was recently arrested at Shirpur, and proved to be written by him. Ayoob Khan continues to declare his intention to attack Kandahar.

A Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck has declined to preside over the new European Conference, and has nominated Prince Hohenlohe.

Vienna special correspondents state that Mr. Goschen found Baron von Haymerle too conservative toward Turkey.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, May 23.—The Communist demonstration to-day in commemoration of the death of their comrades, shot on the 23d of May, 1871, passed off without any more serious incidents than the arrest of 13 persons, including one Prussian, and a slight encounter between the Police and the throng.

The race for the French Derby was run to-day at Chantilly, and was won by Beauminet by a short head, The Lion second.

LONDON, May 24.—A Copenhagen dispatch states that about 1,000 workmen created a riot in Christiania, Norway, yesterday. The soldiers charged upon the crowd and wounded several of them. Nine of the soldiers were injured.

James Harrison and Sons, millers, of Limerick, have failed, with liabilities stated at £80,000.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs: "The Ottoman Legation at Washington will be abolished for financial reasons."

A Madrid dispatch says 2,000 spinners participated in the wrecking and subsequent burning of the mill at Barcelona. Forty-three persons were arrested.

The Dublin Mansion House Committee report a balance in hand of £23,880, which, it is asserted, will not last three weeks. Earl Cowper has sent £500 to the committee.

A Dresden dispatch announces the death of Charles August Krebs, the German composer.

A Calcutta dispatch says: "The Rumpa rebellion shows signs of breaking out afresh owing to the withdrawal of troops. Reinforcements have been ordered up. The report that the question of repurchasing or annexing Cashmere is under consideration is untrue."

LOSSES IN WALL-STREET AND SUICIDE.

The family of Mr. Thomas W. Rice, of No. 286 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, were awakened early yesterday morning by the sharp report of a pistol in Mr. Rice's bedroom. They rushed to the room, and there found Mr. Rice lying unconscious in bed with the blood pouring from a wound in the right temple. He lay in a natural position, and near his right hand was a revolver with which he had shot himself. A physician was hastily called in, but Mr. Rice died in a few moments without recovering consciousness. Word was sent to Coroner Simms, and during the forenoon the latter impaneled a jury and held an inquest. From the testimony it appears that Mr. Rice's suicide was caused by unsuccessful speculation in Wall-street. About three years ago he retired from business with a large fortune, at the age of 59 years, and settled down to enjoy his old age in quiet. About a year ago, however, he caught the fever of speculation, and began to invest heavily in stocks and bonds in Wall-street. Losses followed, and Mr. Rice grew despondent. On Saturday he did not rise from his bed, and lay and tossed about all day. Toward evening he quieted down somewhat. At 9 o'clock Mrs. Rice spoke to him, and he seemed to have regained his usual composure. His wife then retired to sleep with her sick daughter, to be aroused by the pistol-shot yesterday morning. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide while in a temporary aberration of mind. Mr. Rice leaves a widow and four children.

DEATHS FROM MALARIA.

BINGHAMTON, May 23.—D. J. Sullivan, a prominent builder of this city, died at his residence here Saturday of malaria fever, contracted at the Inebriate Asylum building, where he has been making alterations and repairs. Malaria from an old sewer that formerly extended underneath and through the centre of the building is thought to have caused sickness of many of the men engaged on the work. Three of them have died.

COL. INGERSOLL AT BOOTH'S.

THE GREAT INFIDEL PREACHER ROUNDLY HISSED.

SOME THINGS WHICH EVEN SUNDAY EVENING AMUSEMENT-SEEKERS WOULD NOT STAND—THE GOD OF THE BIBLE RIDICULED AND DENOUNCED—THE LECTURER'S VIEWS ABOUT THE COMING CONVENTIONS.

Twenty-third-street was lined last evening with ticket speculators who shouted in vain. Mindful of their experience of the previous Sunday, those who desired to laugh at God with Ingersoll had evidently purchased their seats in advance. Even the regular ticket-seller was idle. At 8:30, when Ingersoll began his lecture on "The Gods," Booth's Theatre was crowded as full as it would hold, but there was the same remarkable absence of persons of prominence previously noted. The net profits of the first lecture were over $1,700, and those of last night must have swelled the amount to nearly $3,500. Agents of the Bible Society stood in front of the entrances last evening, distributing Testaments to all who would take them. The lecturer was warmly received. He introduced his subject with the usual funny anecdote. He was recently introduced to a gentleman of ministerial appearance, who did not seem gratified at the introduction. [Laughter.] "Ah!" said the latter, "you, I believe, are the gentleman who is endeavoring to abolish hell?" [Laughter.] "Yes," responded Col. Ingersoll, "I'm doing a little at it." [Laughter.] "You'll never succeed," said the other in a deep sepulchral voice. "Well, if I don't," was Col. Ingersoll's retort, "You'll be sorry after you die." [Great laughter.] There was, the lecturer continued, no blasphemy but injustice, and no real worship but justice. Suppose a man named Smith should overhear two small bugs disputing in his yard as to whether he [Smith] existed, and, flying into a rage, should kill the infidel bug for the purpose of convincing it that Smith was a diabolical fact. [Laughter.] What would be thought of Smith? It would be just as ridiculous to assume that an infinite God cares for any man's idea as to what He is. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

There had always been gods and there had always been priests, and the priests had always to be supported. The priests were the pretended members of the lobby of the heavenly legislature. [Laughter.] Man always made his God in the fashion of what he considered his superiors. When he rose above the brute he fashioned his God in the image of man, and at the present day no person is capable of imagining God otherwise than as a man, because man is the highest form of intellectual development conceivable. [Applause.] It was impossible to think of God as a woman. Had woman been stronger than man, God would have luxuriated in a train. [Laughter and applause.] Man put into the mouth of his God all his own mistakes of geology and science. No God was ever better than man made him, and only when man becomes perfectly civilized himself will he ever have a perfectly civilized God. [Applause.] "We can't," said the lecturer, "imagine a Creator. If he created anything the thing created must have had a beginning. Back of that is a boundless eternity during which God did nothing. He did not think, because there was nothing to think about. He did not remember anything, because nothing ever happened. [Laughter.] It may all be true, but I don't understand it, and I have made up my mind not to worship my ignorance." [Applause and laughter.]

Col. Ingersoll went on to prove that the God of the Bible is not the true God. The true God, he said, never advocated slavery or polygamy, as He is there represented to have done. He never ordered a man to kill his infidel wife. If God did that, he would like to know what the devil would have done under like circumstances. [Laughter and applause.] "They tell me," shouted the lecturer, "that I must worship that God. I won't. [Applause.] They tell me I'll be damned if I don't, but I say I'll be d—d if I do. [Great laughter and cheers.] I don't believe that God ever did these things, and if He exists I ask Him to write in His book of eternal remembrance that I denied that lie for Him." [Applause.] Speaking of the story of Elisha and the irreverent boys, Col. Ingersoll said: "Of course, Elisha had no control over the action of the bears. God attended to the bear part. [Laughter.] Imagine an infinite God yelling to his Secretary, 'Get a couple of bears—quick.'" [Shouts of laughter.] The devil, in the lecturer's opinion, had always been better to man than God. No devil ever drowned the world or sent famines. In the Garden of Eden the devil induced Adam and Eve to eat of the tree of knowledge, and thus earned the hatred of the Church ever since. [Laughter and applause.] He was, consequently, the first school-master, and the author of ambition, of modesty, of civilization, and of progress. The worst thing ever told of the devil was in relation to Job. Here the lecturer paraphrased the story of Job. At one point he put a slangy expression into the mouth of God, and instantly there was a storm of hisses, followed by an outburst of cheers, then more hisses and more cheers, the tumult continuing for some minutes. When it subsided, Col. Ingersoll, addressing the hissers, said: "Jehovah can take care of himself. Let me settle with God. I had rather settle with Him than with any agent of His with whom I was ever acquainted." [Applause and hisses.]

Further on the lecturer criticised a sermon by Mr. Moody as infamous. Alluding to the incident mentioned in it, he said: "No names are given. They never are in such cases. We are never told the names of the 3-year-old boys who convert their grandfathers, [laughter,] or of the dead who are raised to life. It is always 'a certain man.'" [Great applause.] Referring to another sermon, by Mr. Talmage, whom he characterized as a "man of great judgment but deficient in fancy," [great laughter,] the lecturer said, after quoting the reverend gentleman's description of a mountain of bread and a mountain of butter seen by an old woman in a dream: "When I read that I thought, 'my Lord! what a place to start a political party!'" [Shouts of laughter.] "I found in a paper the other day," continued Col. Ingersoll, "a call to certain churches to unite in prayers to God to enlighten the Republican Convention to be held in Chicago. [Laughter.] I wish He would, but I don't think He can—not as against instructions. (Great laughter.) I wish He would also enlighten the Cincinnati Convention, but then it wouldn't make any difference how we cast our votes. [Laughter.] I once told the Chaplain of a Legislature that he ought not to ask God for impossible things. He inquired what I meant. I replied that I had heard him ask God to give the legislators wisdom. [Laughter.] I think that asking God to interfere in political conventions is carrying electioneering too far. Civil service reform ought to stop that at least." [Shouts of laughter.]

The lecturer ridiculed at length the idea of a God making such an imperfect world, and doing nothing to avert every-day evils. Was there, he asked, any mercy in so arranging matters that every stomach is a cemetery, and every tooth a monument sacred to the memory of devoured millions? [Shouts of laughter.] He was told that there was a design in everything, and he instanced a cancer as a proof of it. He was told that this world was only a school. Statistics showed that the majority of human beings die under 5 years of age. What, he asked, would be thought of a school-master who should kill the majority of his pupils the first day? If that doctrine were true, hell was the only place in which there could be moral development. What right had anybody to say that infinite goodness could ever get better? Every improvement in the creature showed improvement in the Creator. There were people who believed that, if God had desired, the square would have had six sides; that it would be farther across the circle one way than the other, and that sticks and strings would have only one end. A Scottish divine once said that the wisdom of God could be seen in the fact that large streams always run by large cities. [Laughter.] Another minister thanked God that Sunday came at the end of the week instead of in the middle, [renewed laughter,] and another actually exclaimed, "How fortunate that death comes at the close of life instead of at the beginning, thus giving us all time to prepare for that great change." [Great laughter.]

Col. Ingersoll then proceeded to show how the "ideas of the aristocracy of the air" got into men's minds. The first men were, he said, surrounded by things that terrified them. Some of the smarter ones took advantage of the fears of the more foolish, just as they do now. [Applause.] The latter conceived a notion that maybe God was mad at them for not giving more to the priests, and the priests told them they had guessed right the first time. [Laughter.] The first corpse was the first priest, and the first grave was the first cathedral. Religion was born of fear. Even to-day, let a great earthquake happen, and nobody would want to hear anything about infidelity. Few infidels would care to say much on the subject until the earth became still. [Laughter.] After awhile men discovered that they could not be bad enough to cause an earthquake, that their failure to give a sheep to a priest would not bring on a severe Winter, that men would steal even after baptism. [Laughter.] Men began to think, and the first doubt was the womb and cradle of human progress. [Applause.] It was found that those who loved God most hated their fellow men most, for people fought only about what they knew nothing of. Nobody fought about what he could demonstrate. [Applause.] It was found that even patent medicine was better than prayer. [Laughter.] Nobody now prayed in order to cure the ague. It had been discovered that quinine was much more reliable. [Laughter.] Yet it was only a few years since that a Governor of Minnesota appointed a day of fasting and prayer for the purpose of coaxing God either to kill the grasshoppers or to send them into some other State. [Great laughter.] Religion branded astronomy and astronomy took a glorious revenge. In all the glittering heavens there was not a star that bore a Christian name. [Great applause.] There was but one way to show that nature had a master, and that was by a miracle. Truth needed no miracle. Every truth fitted every fact, but every lie needed another lie, and when the time should come for the last lie to meet the next fact, then and then only would be the chance for a miracle. No one prayed to-day for anything which would enlighten him as to whether his prayer was answered. People pray for grace, and they would not know it on the road. [Applause.] The religion of the present was no more secure from the sneer of the future than others had been. The Gods of one age were the bywords of the next.

"The supernatural," said the lecturer, "has almost gone, and the natural remains. The Gods have fled, but man is here. [Applause.] I am aware that tearing down is not building anew, but I maintain that he who destroys thistles and weeds is a benefactor whether he sow grain or not. [Applause.] I am convinced that there will be no liberty in this world while we worship a tyrant on high; that there will be hell here until we abolish it in the next world, and that all sin is a mistake. I wish to turn men's attention to this world. I wish to hasten the time when we shall produce something else besides mendicants and millionaires—when we shall cease building palaces to God and letting His children live in huts and hovels. [Applause.] There was no political liberty in the world until God was retired from politics. Our fathers did that in 1776. [Applause.] I want to put another o in God, and to take the d from devil, so that he will no longer be regarded as a personality. I don't say I'm right in all my ideas. I don't know, but if there is a God I cannot conceive that He is doing the best He can. I am asked, 'Have you no God?' Yes. The universe is my God. But of one thing I am convinced. If the world is to be made better, man must do it. [Applause.] I do not believe that there will be prisons forever, or that the shadow of the gallows will fall on the earth forever. I believe the time will come when the world will be filled with happy homes. The proper way is to look to this world and to let the Gods take care of themselves." [Applause.]

AMUSEMENTS.

CAMPANINI AT CINCINNATI.

Though the effusive praises of everything sung and played at the late Cincinnati Festival become tiresome in reading the local accounts, there is one fact in which all are agreed, and that is that the greatest tenor of the world, and one of the most accomplished musical artists on the stage, Signor Campanini, won the first place among the performers. It has been before mentioned that Signor Campanini has shown a versatility not equaled by any other singer now before the public. In the concerts last season of the Oratorio and Philharmonic Societies of this City, he sang in music so essentially different from his usual work as to excite both the wonder and admiration of all who heard him. It is an achievement in which he is alone distinguished to be universally recognized as the first interpreter of Italian opera of every period, and to add the pure and finished performance of Beethoven and Wagner. The explanation may be summed up in the brief statement that Signor Campanini is a thorough musician, by nature as well as training. He not only possesses a voice equal to every requirement and of rare quality, but has the culture and knowledge which enable him to appreciate the meaning of his composer, and the ability to interpret it with matchless skill and taste. The work he has recently performed at the Cincinnati Festival has been varied, and without exception has been recognized to be perfect. At the first concert he sang the solo tenor part in Bach's cantata, "A Stronghold Sure." The next afternoon he gave, according to all accounts an exquisite rendering of "Salve Dimorah." In the third concert he sang the first tenor solo part in Beethoven's Mass, and the following afternoon "Siegmund's Love Song" from Wagner's "Die Walküre." In the evening he sang the tenor rôle in the portion of the third act of Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung," which he gave with so much success here and in Brooklyn last season. At the Friday matinée he gave the aria from "La Forza del Destino," in which he has several times created the utmost enthusiasm in New-York, and at the final concert on Friday evening he appeared again in the Beethoven Mass. In these seven concerts in four days Signor Campanini, with his tireless energy, seems to have won not only the popular applause, but the commendations of the best critics. One writer, speaking of the performance of the aria from "La Forza del Destino," says: "Signor Campanini's work yesterday afternoon was the crowning solo success of the whole festival. At to phrasing and delivery, the aria was perfect, and all that the most fastidious could desire." Signor Campanini has but little to add to his laurels, but it is nevertheless a pleasure to record that his presence and artistic performance in Cincinnati undoubtedly did much to make the festival successful, and it is a hopeful sign of progress that he was evidently appreciated.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

Miss Anna Mehlig, a former favorite in this City, has been giving a series of piano recitals in London.

Signor Campobello and Madame Sinico, who have recently successfully appeared at the Copenhagen Opera, are now "on tour" in Sweden.

It is expected that Signor Boito will go to England to direct the rehearsals, and possibly the first performance, of his opera, "Mefistofele," which will be announced in Mr. Mapleson's prospectus.

Joachim is reported to have resigned his position in the Berlin school, and it is said the resignation will be accepted. An English paper says: "If he could be released from Berlin, Herr Joachim would probably take a tour in the United States, and would afterward settle in England."

Arrangements are in progress for the Handel Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace, in London. The principal solo artists thus far engaged are Mme. Adelina Patti, Mme. Albani, Mme. Patey, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. The chorus will number 4,000, and the Director will be Michael Costa.

The version of "La Dame Aux Camélias," in which Mme. Modjeska plays in London, is called "Heartsease," the name of the heroine, known here as Camille, being changed to Constance. This version, according to the London *World*, "does not depart in the main from the original, if in 'Heartsease' some attempt is made to veil the means by which the heroine of the story obtains her living, while her relations with the hero are referred to vaguely as an 'engagement.'" These small changes have satisfied the virtuous licenser.

An accomplished Parisian critic writes as follows of Sara Bernhardt: "Her talent possesses only a few chords, exquisite, it is true, and of an infinite charm, but which are not sufficient to fill and charm a whole evening. She plays divinely the Queen in 'Ruy Blas.' She speaks marvelously the narrative of Mrs. Clarkson in 'L'Etrangère.' But what would 'L'Etrangère' be without Febvre, without Mlle. Croizette, without that phalanx of excellent comedians who act with them? Is there a Zaïre without Orosmane, a Monime without Mithridate? Take the rôles of Sara Bernhardt, one after the other, and you will see that they cannot be detached with impunity from the whole in which they are incorporated."

Mme. Modjeska's appearances in London have called forth a great deal of warm praise. The extreme beauty and delicacy of her art are admired as heartily in England as they were admired in our own country. The *Telegraph* sums up her talent in a paragraph which agrees curiously with what has been said of her in these columns: "Madame Modjeska is an artist, an artist so satisfying that she sometimes approaches the confines of genius; an artist so delicate, graceful, and expressive that she may well blind the judgment of those who feel her fascination but are never carried away by her power. She always pleases; she never thrills. We look on her with admiration; we are never absorbed by her. It is art carried to the highest perfection; but it is art."

A magnificent statue of Beethoven, the cost of which was defrayed by a subscription among music-lovers all over the world, was unveiled recently in front of the square of the Academical Gymnasium at Vienna. Beethoven is represented as sitting on a rock, his hands across his knees, his cloak fallen from his broad shoulders to his hips, and his body in the attitude of one listening to distant music. Prometheus gnawed by the eagle and the Goddess of Victory are at the left and right, respectively, of the pedestal, which is surrounded by nine geniuses. The word "Beethoven," in large Roman characters, is the only inscription. The monument, which is altogether 25 feet high, was designed by Herr Kaspar Von Zumbusch, Professor of Sculpture at the Academy of Vienna, and it has been executed by that celebrated sculptor and his best pupils.

Negotiations have been opened with Mr. Irving for the appearance at the London Lyceum during the Summer vacation next year of the entire company of the Ducal Court Theatre of Saxe-Meiningen. The high reputation of this theatre in Germany has been won, not by the possession of any performers of very great renown, but rather by the even excellence of the representations given of the best works of German and other dramatists. The repertory of the company will include plays by Shakespeare, Schiller, Molière, and the German acting version of Goethe's "Faust." The appearance of this famous German troupe of players in London will call to mind the performances in which Emile Devrient took part nearly 30 years ago. These performances are briefly described in Morley's "Journal of a London Play-goer."

An English writer has come across a reference in an old theatrical dictionary to "George Barnwell," which has been lately revived in London. The full title of the play is "The London Merchant; or, the History of George Barnwell," it is not strictly original, being, it is stated, "translated by George Lillo," probably from the French. The play, printed in octavo in 1730, was stated, "acted at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-lane, with great success. It is written in prose, and although the language is consequently not so dignified as that of the buskin is usually expected to be, yet it is well adapted to the subject it is written on, and exalted enough to express the sentiments of the characters, which are all thrown into domestic life." From this it will be seen that "George Barnwell," even in those early days, was not considered a model dramatic work. We are, however, told: "The plot is ingenious, the catastrophe just, and the conduct of it affecting."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

A CANAL CONTRACT MADE WITH AN AMERICAN COMPANY—THE NEW COALING STATIONS.

PANAMA, May 15.—The *Star and Herald* says: "A contract has been made between Mr. A. G. Menocal, on the part of an American company, and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, for the construction of a canal across Nicaraguan territory. It now awaits only the approval of the Legislative Congress, which has been convened for that purpose, to become a law of the land. The terms of the contract have not been made public, but it is said that they are extremely liberal on the part of the Government, and more explicit and in detail than those of the Wyse-Salgar contract. The points developed in the discussion of the Panama contract have been of service in the arrangement of the terms of the Nicaragua business. The *Porvenir*, of Nicaragua, asserts that the moving spirits of the new American company are President Hayes, Gen. Grant, Admiral Ammen, and Mr. A. G. Menocal. Great enthusiasm exists in the various cities of Nicaragua in favor of the new contract, and we hope it may share a more happy fate than the Blanchet affair. A canal, no matter where built, will be a benefit to all the world, and we desire to see it accomplished as soon as possible. The Nicaragua people are, however, a little behind in their calculations. While they are occupied in the discussion of preliminaries, &c., M. De Lesseps has already got through that part of the business, and it only remains for him now to form his company and go ahead. He says he can raise the money and we believe him. We are not so sure about the Nicaragua company. In both cases the corporations have to be created and endowed with financial life, and in the race, Lesseps has, by long odds, the advantage.

"Workmen are busy making preparations for the removal of the bronze statue of Columbus from its present position at Colon to the new pedestal erected in the swamp, near where it is supposed will be the entrance to the Chagres Canal. Would it not be much better to delay the removal until the day upon which the great work uniting the two oceans shall be actually begun? The ceremony would then have the solemnity of an act of inauguration—besides, in that event, there would be no fear that this 'pearl of European art' would be consigned to the damp obscurity of a malarial mangrove swamp, where it would never be visited, except by the gallinazos, congrejos, culebras, and other pleasing original denizens of the jungle.

"According to our New-York correspondence the authorities in Washington have been completely misled as to the manner in which the coaling station business has been regarded on the Isthmus. The commanders of the Kearsarge and the Adams have received no assistance from local authorities in prosecuting their work, nor did they ask or obtain permission to engage in the surveys and other labors of the expedition, either from general, State, or local authorities. In Costa Rica the visit of the Adams has occasioned a sensation, and as its object is opposed to the general feeling of the people, President Guardia has taken the necessary steps to convey to the United States his sense of the wrong which is apparently contemplated. In our issue of the 5th we stated verbatim the orders of the Colombian Government to its agent here, and we take it for granted that President Cervera has officially communicated them to the United States Consuls at Aspinwall and Panama, to the United States Minister, who was on the Isthmus the day they were made public in the *Star and Herald*, and to the commanders of the Kearsarge and Adams. If these various representatives of the United States have been duly advised, as should have been the case, of the action of the Colombian Government in this matter, the authorities at Washington will have received the evidence of opposition they seem to require in order to induce them to recall their ships from the waters of Colombia.

"The dealers in counterfeit coins and bills are active on all sides. Within a few days in Panama a considerable amount of spurious gold coin has been put in circulation. Five and ten dollar pieces, United States gold, French twenty-franc pieces, and Spanish five-dollar pieces (Isabellians) have been passed upon the community. They are of platinum, thinly gilt, but have all the appearance of the genuine article, being of good weight and nicely milled. The fraud is, however, easily detected, as the gilt may be removed by rubbing, leaving the white base of platinum exposed. Counterfeit Peruvian soles have also been introduced, which, it is supposed, have been brought from New-York. The counterfeit gold referred to, it is believed, was manufactured in Germany, and reached this place by way of Central America."

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

MURDERS IN MASSACHUSETTS—A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

BOSTON, May 23.—Walter Smith, about 15 years old, was found last night, at Somerville, in the rear of Somerville Park, shot through the body and with the skull fractured. He was first discovered by two young men who were crossing the park, and was then breathing, but he expired in a few moments. To-day Charles F. Williams, a companion of the deceased, 18 years old, was arrested for the murder. Considerable mystery surrounds the tragedy, as no motive for the crime is apparent, unless it be that deceased had recently relinquished the friendship of Williams, who is employed in a grain store on State street, in this city. He is the son of Joseph P. Williams, a respectable citizen, and has always borne an excellent character. Smith had been assailed by Williams, and was retreating, when the latter fired upon him with a revolver. One or two shots took effect, and he fell forward, fracturing his skull. He was the son of Capt. Smith, of the bark Jennie R. Diverty, which is now on the way to Boston from the coast of Africa. Williams will be arraigned to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Gov. Hamilton has commuted the sentence of Frank Brogden, (colored,) convicted of the murder of his mistress, and sentenced to be hanged, to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

PROVIDENCE, May 23.—Patrick Noonan, 20 years of age, was fatally shot at Valley Falls, about 1:30 o'clock this morning. He was carousing with John Riley and Patrick Forbes, alias P. Donnell. Forbes, who is believed to have done the shooting, escaped. Riley is under arrest, but refuses to make any explanation.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 23.—The body of William B. Eaton, of Roxbury, was found near Steep Brook yesterday, badly disfigured, and with evidences of having been dead some time. An investigation leads to the impression that the deceased was robbed and murdered.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ARRIVES AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 23.—Prince Leopold arrived by the Sardinian this afternoon. He was attended by Col. McNeill, Equerry to the Queen; the Hon. A. Yorke, H. H. Collins, Dr. Boyle, and Lord Elphinstone. When the steamer rounded the point, Princess Louise and the Governor-General, accompanied by Col. D. E. Winton, drove from the Citadel, escorted by a detachment of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, to Queen's Wharf, where B Battery was drawn up as a guard of honor, with a band, under Col. Montizambert. The staff present on the wharf was Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smythe, Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G.; Col. Strange, commandant; Capt. Smith, Major Forrest, Col. Colfer, &c. The Governor-General and the Princess Louise embarked on the steam-yacht Delphin, and boarded the Sardinian, being received at the gangway by Capt. Dutton. On meeting the Prince, his sister kissed him fondly. The united party crossed in the steam-yacht to Quebec, when a royal salute was fired, after which they drove to the Citadel. The Lieutenant-Governor and some of his Ministers, also the Mayor and the Councilors, were present on the wharf, but no reception or presentation took place other than that the Princess Louise introduced the Lieutenant-Governor formally to Prince Leopold.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, May 23.—John Kenney was drowned this morning while bathing in Benedict Pond.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 23.—A Mennonite settler named Job Ennis, was killed by lightning in his own house yesterday, his wife receiving such a shock that she expired to-day. The other inmates escaped. The house was ignited by the lightning and destroyed.

TRENTON, May 23.—Charles Swartz, a mason, about 26 years of age, was drowned in the basin of the Trenton Iron Company, in this city, this evening, while bathing.

PORTLAND, Me., May 23.—The house of Joseph Nutter, at Newfield, was struck by lightning on Thursday night last, severely injuring Mr. Nutter and his wife. The barn was also struck and a pair of valuable horses killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—It is reported that the excursion train from this city to Santa Cruz, on the narrow-gauge road, went through the trestle at Santa Cruz this evening, and that 19 persons were killed and 30 wounded. No particulars are to hand.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 23.—Samuel Pye, a resident of Brooklyn, Newfoundland, was pulling his three children, two boys and a girl, on a sled across the river to school, when the sled broke through and all of the children were drowned.

The Rev. J. Meadows, of St. Andrews, Colchester County, on Friday last, while standing near a man who was driving a fence-stake, was struck in the abdomen by the axe, which flew off the handle, and died to-day.

THE RELIGIOUS COUNCILS.

PETERSBURG, May 23.—The delegates to the Episcopal Council of Virginia, which has been in session here for the past week, filled the pulpits of the different churches in this city and suburbs to-day. At night the Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, delivered an address to the Council at St. Paul's Church, before one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled within the building.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The first Provincial Council of the Province of Philadelphia, embracing all the dioceses in this State, was opened to-day at the cathedral, the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood celebrating the mass of the Holy Ghost, and Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, preaching the sermon, of which the theme was "No Christianity Outside of the Church." Bishops Twigg, of Pittsburg; O'Hara, of Scranton, and Mullen, of Erie, are the other suffragans. The ceremonies were magnificent.

THREE BOY MURDERERS.

THE SLAYERS OF MELANCTHON WASHER TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL AT NEWTON, N. J., TO-DAY.

NEWTON, N. J., May 23.—The boys Michael Kane, Clarence Campbell, and John Clark, who murdered Melancthon Washer here in February last, will be brought to trial to-morrow. Able counsel have been assigned the prisoners, and Lewis Cochran, the State's Attorney, will conduct the prosecution. There is little to be said in mitigation of the crime, except in behalf of Isaac Clark, the son of a poor but respectable widow, who does not appear to have participated in the attack on the murdered man, but was in company with the other two boys when the fatal blow was struck. The circumstances of the crime, briefly stated, are as follows: Melancthon Washer, a young farmer of Sparta, respectably connected, and generally well-disposed, came to Newton with his brother, and was induced to drink a glass of whisky, which turned his head and led to a spree, which in turn was followed by worse excesses in company with a disreputable female named Amanda Snover. On the street they were met by the boys named above, who evinced jealously at his association with the repulsive creature, with whom they had intimate relations. Angry words led to a fight between one of the Washers and Mickey, in which the boy was driven off. Collecting his companions, they followed Washer and the woman, and when they reached a dark spot one of them threw a stone, which fractured Washer's skull. He died three or four days later, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of willful murder against all three of the boys. Campbell is believed to be the one who threw the stone. Clark had been more of a spectator than a participant, and will be used as a witness by the State against the others. The female is not under arrest, but will probably appear to testify against the prisoners.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 24—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rain, followed by clearing weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather in the southern portion, partly cloudy or cloudy, with occasional rain, in the northern portion.

For the South Atlantic States, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer south-east and south-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, clearing weather, possibly preceded in the southern portion by local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, falling, followed by rising, barometer, southerly, veering to cooler north to west, winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the upper lake region, falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer, stationary or rising, followed by lower, temperature, cloudy weather, with rain, south-easterly, veering to south or west winds.

For the lower lake region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and local rains.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	54°	62°	3:30 P. M.	67°	80°
6 A. M.	53°	62°	6 P. M.	65°	72°
9 A. M.	56°	68°	9 P. M.	55°	69°
12 M.	60°	74°	12 P. M.	53°	67°

Average temperature yesterday............69¼°
Average temperature for same date last year......57⅝°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 9 o'clock Saturday night a fire started in the United States Hotel, at Edenburg, Clarion County, Penn., and destroyed 70 buildings before it was subdued. A dispatch to the *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette* says: "About 9 o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the United States Hotel, an unoccupied building on Railroad-street, which soon spread to adjoining houses, and before a drop of water was thrown or a building razed—20 houses were in flames. From Railroad-street to Main the conflagration rolled on, wrapping in its heated folds everything of an inflammable nature that stood in the way. From Main-street to Penn-avenue and down the latter thoroughfare the fire swept, destroying in all 70 buildings, among which are the Post Office, Clarion County Bank, Brown's Hotel, the United States Hotel, and the United Pipe Line offices. The loss will aggregate $150,000, on which there is little or no insurance. Over 100 families are homeless, and many who slept in comfortable beds the previous night slept upon the ground last night."

A fire of unknown origin broke out late Saturday night in the one-story frame building No. 315 North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., occupied by James Hennessy as a rag shop. The building was damaged $700, and the stock $3,000; insured. Hennessy also lost a horse valued at $300; insured for $100. The fire extended to No. 313, a three-story frame house, owned by James Breslin, where it caused $300 damage to the building and about $400 to the furniture. James Young's two-story frame dwelling in the rear, No. 209 Union-avenue, was also damaged about $500, and its furniture $175.

A fire was discovered in William Drake's residence on High-street, Newton, N. J., at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The entire building and its contents were destroyed by midnight. A steamer saved the adjoining buildings and the court-house. Charles Roe's law office, C. M. Woodruff's law office, and Stelle's ice-cream saloon were slightly damaged. Mrs. Aaron Roy occupied the burned building. The total loss on furniture and house is $3,000; insured for $1,000 in a local company. The fire was of incendiary origin.

James McInnes's flour mill, at Parkhill, Ontario, together with a large quantity of flour, wheat, oats, and oat-meal, was burned yesterday morning. Loss about $25,000; insured in the Mercantile for $4,000, Waterloo Mutual for $4,000, and in the Gore District for $3,000.

SUSPICIOUS STABBING CASE.

At a late hour last night, a man who first gave his name as James Brady, but subsequently changed it to Peter McCauley, entered the Eldridge-Street Police Station and exhibited a wound in the right wrist. He stated to Sergt. Granger that he had been stabbed by a stranger during a fight at the corner of Hester and Chrystie streets. On examining the injury, the Sergeant found that it resembled more a pistol-shot wound, and as Brady would not give a satisfactory account of himself, he was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital as a prisoner, and he there gave the name of James McLaughlin. The Police are under the impression that the wounded man received the injuries while making an attack on some person with felonious intent.

COMPLETING A RAILWAY LINE.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Kansas extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was completed last night to Wichita, 509 miles from St. Louis, where it connects with the Wichita branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road. This opens a new line to Southern Kansas, Colorado, and New-Mexico. This extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road will be pushed on to Dodge City, Kan., as speedily as possible, and perhaps to Colorado. The line to Wichita will be open for business on Thursday, the 27th inst.

LEAPING FROM A HIGH BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Thomas Boyd, of Kentucky, who recently made the fearful leap into the Kentucky River, to-day jumped from the middle of the Suspension Bridge here into the Ohio River, a distance of 94 feet. Very little publicity was given to the feat beforehand, and not more than 30 people on the bridge and a small crowd on the shore saw him. He turned twice in the air and struck the water with his head and shoulders. He was picked up unhurt.

BOAT-RACES AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, May 23.—The four-oared barge race to-day was won by the Atlantic Club, of New-Orleans. The single scull-race between Crotty, of Galveston, and Mumford, of New-Orleans, was won by Mumford. Crotty left the course before the completion of the race, Mumford being two lengths ahead at the time.

A CONSTANT COUGH, with Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all betoken Lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT serious results may be either avoided or palliated.—*Advertisement.*

20,000 Flowering and Ornamental Plants Of the rarest and finest kinds will be sold at auction on Tuesday, May 25, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, packed in convenient lots, and ready for immediate planting, from the greenhouses of PETER HENDERSON.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular Faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience; office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church; no up-town branch.

Pyle's O. K. Soap
Is the most economical that can be selected for the LAUNDRY and BATH.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BURKE.—At his late residence, Riverdale, on the Hudson, EDWARD BURKE, a native of Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Martin B. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10:30 A. M., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DWIGHT.—On Sunday, May 23, of pneumonia, CHARLES HOWARD, infant son of Elihu and Emma Dwight, aged 10 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, 2 P. M., from their residence, No. 293 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

FROST.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, May 22, 1880, ROBERT B. FROST, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, S. A. Frost. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12:40 train from Barclay and Christopher sts.

GALE.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, May 23, MORRIS F. GALE, aged 62 years and 6 months.

Services will be held at his late residence, No. 121 Fort Greene-place, on Tuesday, May 25, at 4 P. M. Friends are invited. Private interment in Green-Wood on Wednesday morning.

MEEKS.—Entered into rest, Sunday morning, May 23, SUSAN M., only surviving daughter of the late Edward Meeks.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Cambridge-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, at 3:30 P. M.

MOODY.—On Thursday, May 20, at Yonkers, of peritonitis, HORACE J. MOODY, in his 50th year.

Services will be held at St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 3 P. M., on Monday, 24th inst. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M.

PERCIVAL.—On the 23d inst., SARAH, widow of the late Rev. Pierce Percival, aged 82 years 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles W. Link, No. 441 West 57th-st., on Tuesday, at 3:30 o'clock. Her remains will be taken, on Wednesday morning, to Yonkers for interment.

RANSFORD.—On Sunday, May 23, at Newport, R. I., MARY H. ROCHESTER, wife of Henry W. Ransford, of London, England.

RICE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 23, THOS. W. RICE, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 25, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 286 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

TODD.—On Sunday, FANNIE, infant daughter of Chas. H. and M. Fannie Todd.

Friends of the family are invited to attend funeral on Tuesday, 10 o'clock, from residence, 23 East 29th-st.

TYSEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 22, SARAH A. TYSEN, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Isaac F. Tysen, on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the arrival of the 2 P. M. boat from New-York.

WHITEHEAD.—On the 23d of May, THEODOSIA G. WHITEHEAD, widow of the Rev. Charles Whitehead.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 62 West 35th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 41 AND 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this company, held this date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the midst of a bright career of useful activity, and while every indication gave assurance of a long and prosperous life, Mr. HORACE J. MOODY, the beloved and honored President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, has suddenly fallen beneath the relentless stroke of death; and

Whereas, It is eminently fitting that, in view of this distressing visitation, some appropriate expression on the part of the Trustees of the company of which he was President should be placed on record; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the Trustees of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, have received with sentiments of profound sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of President HORACE J. MOODY.

2. That his genial manner, open-handed generosity, conciliatory demeanor, and frank urbanity, not less than his unremitting industry, intelligent zeal, unfaltering integrity, and clear, ready common sense had endeared him to us in a manner that can never be forgotten.

3. That we mourn the death of a loved associate, cut off in the fullness of manly vigor, with all his mental powers in their prime, and while we were looking with pleasure and pride upon his steadily widening sphere of usefulness.

4. That to the members of his family, who knew so intimately his tender love and domestic virtues, we can in this, the hour of their unutterable grief, do no more than respectfully offer our heartfelt sympathies.

5. That the members of this board attend the funeral in a body, and also that the above be published in the daily papers.

6. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested, be transmitted to the family of the deceased. WILLOUGHBY POWELL, Secretary.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

VERY IMPORTANT ART SALE.

TUESDAY, May 25, and following days, at the LEAVITT Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway. Now on exhibition.

GENUINE PAINTINGS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Genuine antiquities of ancient Egypt, some of intense interest. Ancient Seals, Cylinders, Silver Works and Clocks of Gold; also, gold and silver Stuffs, camel's-hair Shawls and Stuffs. A large collection of antiquities, from the stupendous temple of Ougoor, in Central Asia; superb French Candelabra, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, &c., &c. The collection was brought together, during a continuous foreign travel of nearly seven years, by W. J. Shaw, Esq.

LIBRARY OF A BIBLIOMANIAC.

June 1 and following days, one of the most important collections of books ever offered for sale in this country.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S
ELEGANT AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS.
Polo Club Cologne—The most fashionable of the day.
Rum and Quinine—Unequaled for the hair.
Florentine Violet Orris Sachet—The most delicate and delicious of perfume powders, used by the élite of New-York and Newport.
Caswell's Dentine—Safest and best of dentifrices.
Toilet Vinegar—Superior to all imported brands.
Coloagnerb—The most refreshing and preservative wash for the mouth and teeth extant.
Melodermo—Surpasses all other preparations for chapped hands and rough skin.
Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark—The well-known and approved tonic.
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Quinine and Pepsine—The most palatable preparation of oil ever made. Nourishing, fattening, and strengthening.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Salier, via Bremen; on Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 7 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by the Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York May 26. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York May 26. The mails for Cuba and Mexico leave New-York May 27. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York May 28. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York May 29. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York May 30. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 17.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1880.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

SALES to 3 p. m.

N. Y. L. E. & W.	100	N. Y. L. E. & W.	100
New 2d mortg.	100		100
200,000	80¾	200	80¾
10,000	80¾	200	80¾
40,000	80¾	200	80¾
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100
new 2d mortg.	100	100	74½
10,000	80¾	Del. Lack. & West.	100
Chi. & Alton s. f.	100	C. C. C. & I.	100
1,000	101¼		100
1,000	101¼		100
Int. & G. N. mortg.	100		100
2,000	61		100
1,000	101¼	Lake Shore	100
1,000	101¼		100
2,000	101¼		100
Hous. & Tex. N. Bd.	100		100
Pur. Com. Rec.	100	Union Pacific	100
5,000	98		98½
Toledo & Wab. 1st	100	Central of N. J.	100
3,000	111	600	30¼
N. K. & T. con. s.	100	200	31¼
5,000	101¼	200	31¼
1,000	101¼	100	31¼
2,000	101	300	31¼
Mo. Kan. & T. Bd.	100	200	31
5,000	88 55/8	Chic. & Ohio	100
10,000	85¼	Michigan Central	100
Gt. West. 1st	86	500	78½
10,000	100	North-western	100
Amer. Ex. Bank	100	100	81
8	118	300	91¼
Adams Express	100	100	91¼
8	132	100	91¼
American Ex.	100	100	91
160	50	St. Paul	100
10	84	100	79½
Ontario Silver	400	100	79½
60	27¼	100	79½
100	27¼	100	St. L. & Iron Mt.
Cen. Arizona Min.	100	100	50
600	8¾	100	50
600	8¾	100	50
Sutro Tunnel	100	100	50
500	18	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	100
Delaware & Hud.	100	100	11¼
100	80¾	100	11¼
100	80¾	100	11¼
100	80¾	100	11¼
300	70¼	100	11¼
Western Union	100	Morris & Essex	100
1000	99¾	100	74
100	99¾	Boston Air L. Bd.	100
100	99¾	100	70
200	99¾	100	70
100	99¾	100	70
Pacific Mail	100	Ohio & Miss.	100
100	21¼	Kansas & Texas	100
400	21¼	100	28¾
100	21¼	100	28¾
100	21¼	Northern Pacific	Ohio & Miss. pf.
Illinois Central	100	100	70
100	109¼	100	70

MONDAY, May 24—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed the banks to be in a very healthy condition, the loan and deposit averages being largely decreased, and the legal tenders materially increased. The changes in the various items, were a gain in legal tenders of $2,440,200 and in specie of $853,900, and a decrease in loans of $6,323,400; in deposits of $9,750,200, and in circulation of $194,400. The movement for the week results in an increase of $8,681,650 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $19,919,075 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	May 15.	May 22.	May 24, 1879.
Loans	$379,814,300	$373,491,000	$237,638,600
Specie	46,833,100	47,686,900	41,250,200
Legal tenders	19,528,300	21,968,500	43,234,900
Deposits	281,075,900	258,325,700	237,248,900
Circulation	30,804,900	30,610,500	18,856,100

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$46,833,100	$47,686,900	$41,250,200
Legal tenders	19,528,300	21,968,500	43,234,900
Total reserve	$66,361,400	$69,655,400	$84,485,100
Reserve required ag'nst deposits	66,268,975	64,581,425	59,312,225
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	10,238,925	15,919,975	Inc. 25,172,875

The Money market worked smoothly throughout the week, and business on call, on pledge of acceptable stock collateral, found ready accommodation, at low rates of interest. The wants of the Clearing-house banks were supplied at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. It is doubtful now if the demand for the money situation will be characterized by ease for some months to come. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London ¼ ⅌ cent. lower on the week's transactions. United States Government bonds were strong, new 4s showing an advance of ⅛, 4½s of ¼, and 5s of ¼ ⅌ cent. American railway securities were all weak and lower in sympathy with the speculation on the New-York Stock Exchange. Reading declined 12¾, New-Jersey Central stock, 7; New-York Central, 4¾; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts, 4; Erie consolidated Seconds, 3¼; Pacific Mail, 3¼; Atlantic and Great Western Seconds and Illinois Central, 2; Erie consolidated Fours, 1½, and do. funded 5s, 1. ⅌ cent. French Rentes declined from 85f. 37½c. to 85f. 25c. During the fortnight ending on Wednesday last, the Bank of England lost £775,000 in bullion, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 48 ⅌ cent., is now 49 9-16 ⅌ cent. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount, which remains 3 ⅌ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of 3,738,000f.

In the Sterling Exchange market, the nominal asking quotations have not been changed during the week, and closed, as they opened, at $4 86¼ for 60 days and $4 88½ for demand. The volume of business was of considerable magnitude, and transactions were effected at gradually increasing rates, so that in the final dealings only very slight concessions were made from the posted figures. The supply of commercial bills, although quite liberal, is yet not sufficient to meet the present demand for remittances and settlements, which have been very large, and are likely to continue so until the middle of June. The foreign agencies are again exercised over the question of taxation, and are disinclined to transact any business that can be avoided, pending the discussion on the Tax bill at Albany. The probable shipment of gold in the near future is a topic of much discussion in financial circles, and it is predicted that such shipments will be made in the near future. We are inclined to the belief, however, that if any shipments be made at all, they will not be large, nor will they continue for any length of time.

The Government bond market was extremely quiet during the week, but presented a decidedly firm tone, and the closing quotations showed an advance, ranging from ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent., on the week's transactions. Railroad bonds were active but irregular, with the general tendency toward a lower range of prices. Erie consolidated seconds, the Kansas and Texas issues, Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts, and the Iron Mountain preferred incomes, were most prominent in the transactions. The most important change during the week was a decline of 4½ in Texas Pacific incomes, 4 in Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes and Mobile and Ohio second debentures, 2¾ in New-Jersey Central Firsts consolidated assented, 2 in Iron Mountain first preferred incomes, 1¾ in St. Paul and Minneapolis incomes, 1¾ in Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts, 1¼ in Lake Erie and Western incomes and Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts, 1¼ in Kansas and Texas Firsts, and 1¼ ⅌ cent. in Erie consolidated Seconds and Ohio and Mississippi Seconds, and an advance of 2¼ in Great Western Firsts, 2 in Keokuk and Des Moines Firsts, 1¾ in Iowa Central Firsts, and 1¼ ⅌ cent. in Mobile and Ohio third debentures. State bonds were dull and without any feature of interest.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was characterized early in the week by a tone of depression, and, under the adroit manipulation of the bear element, prices fell off sharply. The decline brought in good buyers, whose purchases quickly imparted strength to the market, and resulted in an advance ranging from 1 to 15 ⅌ cent. in the entire list, with scarcely a single exception, participating in the improvement. The advance was well maintained until Friday, when dispatches from Philadelphia, announcing that the Reading Railroad Company was unable to meet its financial obligations, caused a serious break in the stock of that corporation, and the, of course, exercised an adverse influence on the entire list, more particularly the other coal shares. The decline, however, in the general market was comparatively slight, and this fact was generally commented upon, as affording seeming evidence that many of the leading shares are now held by strong parties, who possess both the ability and inclination to sustain them. It is proper to state that the failure of the Reading Railroad Company affords no index by which to judge of the condition of the other anthracite properties, all of which, judging from the most reliable information attainable, are doing excellently well, and steadily augmenting toward a dividend-paying basis. The heaviest transactions throughout the week were in Erie, Pacific Mail, the Vanderbilt shares, and the coal stocks. The general market was fairly steady in the final dealings.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 2,918,303 shares, against 2,702,609 shares last week, and 2,945,[illegible] shares for the week ending May 8.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¾	107¾	107¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	100½	100	100
Alaska mining	5	4½	4½
Allegheny Coal	34	34¼	34
Allegheny Mining	5		4½
Allen and Lyons Blake pref.	27¾	27¾	27¾

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
American Dist. Telegraph	67	67	67	68
American Cotton Oil Trust	32	31	31	32
A. G. A. and Northern	40	40	40	50
Canton				40
Canton, preferred	68	68	68	68
Central Arizona	3¾	3¼	3¼	4
Chicago, St. Louis & New-Orleans	30	28½	28½	31½
C. C. C. and Ind.	70¾	68	68	71½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	117			118
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	12	11	11	12
Chesapeake and Ohio 3d pref.	18	17¼	17¼	18
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	120	117	119¾	120
Chicago and Alton	107	107	107	108½
Chicago and Alton pref.				112
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	45¼	41	41	45¼
Chicago and North-west	91¼	89	89¼	91
Chicago and Northwest pref.	103	102¾	102¾	103½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	73¾	69	69¾	73¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100¾	99¾	99¾	100¾
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	110	109¾	109¾	110
Del., Lack. and Western	75¾	73¾	74¾	74¾
Denver and Rio Grande	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	35¾	34¾	34¾	35¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	69	67¾	68¾	69¾
Consolidated Coal			29	30
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	97¾	95¾	95¾	97¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	79¾	78¾	78¾	79¾
Excelsior Mining	12	12	12	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	35¾	34¾	34¾	35¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
Harlem				180
Homestake Mining				45¾
Illinois and Texas	93	92¾	92¾	93
Illinois Central	110	109	109	110¼
Ind., Bloomington and West	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Canada Southern	50	49	49	50
Lake Erie and Western	21¾	21	21	21¾
Lake Shore	100¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Lake Erie and Western pref.	87	86	86	87
Louisville and Nashville	123	122	122¾	123
Little Pittsburg			6¾	7
Manhattan Elevated	87	86¾	87	87¾
Mobile and Ohio			24	25
Metropolitan Railroad	90	90	95	99½
Michigan Central	78¾	77	78¾	78¾
Mobile and Ohio	14	13	14	15
Missouri, Kan. and Tex.	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
Morris and Essex	108	104½	108	107
Mo., Kan. and St. Louis	68	66¾	66¾	68
New Central Coal			2	3
New-Jersey Central	62¾	60¾	62¾	62¾
New-York Central	135	132	132¾	135¼
New-York Elevated	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
N. Y., L. E. and W.	30¾	29	29¾	30¾
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	81¾	80¾	81	81¾
Northern Pacific	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
Northern Pacific pref.	73	71¾	73	73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	28	28¾	29
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	70		69¾	70
Ontario Mining				25¾
Oregon R. & Navigation	108	108		
Oregon Short Line	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾
Philadelphia and Read.	35	30¾	30¾	30¾
Quicksilver			13	13¾
Quicksilver pref.	65	63	63	65
Standard Mining	29	29	27¾	29
Sutro Tunnel	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
St. Louis and A. T.	32	32	31¾	32
St. Louis and S. F. pref.	43	42¾	42¾	43
St. Louis and A. T. 1st pref.	69¾	69¾	69	69
St. Louis and Iron Mt.	42¾	42	42¾	41
St. Paul and Kansas City	30¾	30	30	30¾
St. Paul and S. City pref.				75
St. Louis, Alt. and T.	27	26	27¾	27
St. Louis, Alt. and T. pref.	80	80	80¾	80
Wabash, St. L. and P.	20	19¾	19¾	20
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
Wells-Fargo Express			105	105¾
Western Union Tel.	104¾	104	104¾	104¾
United States Express			46¾	47¾

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending May 22	$756,515,231
Balances for the week ending May 22	50,745,804
Clearings for the week ending May 15	867,636,949
Balances for the week ending May 15	57,426,754
Clearings for the week ending May 8	790,386,357
Balances for the week ending May 8	51,784,548
Clearings for the week ending May 1	697,145,061
Balances for the week ending May 1	46,262,449
Clearings for the week ending April 24	730,047,846
Balances for the week ending April 24	49,527,607

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$11,679,099
Corresponding week last year	8,547,038
Since Jan. 1	201,769,467
Corresponding period last year	190,854,899

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Saturday	$9,171,858
Corresponding week last year	6,905,509
Since Jan. 1	138,800,045
Corresponding period last year	118,496,305

Imports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$117,824
Corresponding week last year	2,000,000
Since Jan. 1	3,683,923
Corresponding period last year	4,001,090

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,279,645
Corresponding week last year	2,027,776
Since Jan. 1 this year	39,045,145
Corresponding period last year	40,650,770

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$465,228
Corresponding week last year	364,532
Since Jan. 1 this year	28,118,129
Corresponding period last year	25,041,658

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest Earnings Reported. Week or Month.	1880.	1879.
Ala. Gt. Southern	April	$45,244	$23,404
Albany and Susq.	March	117,926	94,130
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	4th w'k April	178,000	128,000
At. V. Air Line	March	78,011	74,511
Atl. & Gt. Western	March	438,841	341,864
Atl., Miss. & Ohio	March	178,420	139,905
Burl. & No.	2d w'k May	80,000	74,000
Burl. & Mo. R. in Neb.	2d w'k April	15,122	10,821
Cairo & St. Louis	April	31,628	19,977
Canada Southern	March	409,112	303,979
Carolina Central	March	27,248	24,387
Central Pacific	April	1,274,000	1,046,000
Ches. & Ohio	April	221,400	159,011
Chicago & Alton	2d w'k May	84,300	108,088
Chic., Burl. & Q.	March	1,459,611	1,071,792
Chic., Cl., Cin. and Ind.	2d w'k April	16,888	8,175
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	2d w'k May	239,000	215,000
Chic., Mil. and St. P.	2d w'k May	229,000	188,000
Chic. & North-west	April	1,276,263	1,127,202
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	2d w'k May	86,779	81,768
Chic., St. L. & Pitts.	4th w'k April	32,767	25,583
Cin., Sand. & Cley.	March	24,824	17,822
Cin. & Springfield	2d w'k May	14,397	13,922
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	4th w'k April	87,000	75,000
Clev., Mt. V. & Dan.	April	35,404	31,329
Col., H.V. & Tol. Div.	March	32,847	108,099
Denver & R. Grande	2d w'k May	41,700	
Det., Lans. & No.	1st w'k May	20,000	24,000
Dubuque & S. City	1st w'k May	14,107	14,327
Eliz., Lex. & B. S.	March	234,000	188,304
Flint & Pere Marq.	2d w'k May	38,981	30,389
Gal. Har. & San A.	March	31,091	106,819
Grand Trunk	Week ending May 15	370,423	349,466
Great Western	4th w'k May 7	37,411	34,511
Hannibal & St. Jo.	2d w'k May	41,888	38,811
Hous. & Texas	March	231,745	219,040
Illinois Central (Ill.)	April	488,145	417,000
Illinois Cen. (Iowa)	April	117,920	114,320
Indianap., B. & W.	2d w'k May	31,000	30,000
Int. & Great North	2d w'k May	48,000	46,000
Iowa Central	March	53,333	44,000
J. C., Ft. S. & Gulf	4th w'k April	20,000	18,907
Kans. C., L. & S.	4th w'k April	12,422	9,070
Lake Erie & W.	2d w'k March	46,000	36,000
Little Rock & Ft. S.	2d w'k May	7,700	4,140
Louisv. & Nashv.	2d w'k May	184,000	84,000
Louisv., New Alb. & C.	March	105,189	84,000
Maine Central	March	141,600	127,000
Minn. & St. Louis	1st w'k May	3,822	7,164
Mo., Kan. & Texas	2d w'k May	68,000	65,000
Mobile & Ohio	2d w'k May	88,000	85,174
Nashv., Ch. & St. L.	February	191,170	164,014
N. J. & Canada	March	25,477	24,185
N. Y. Central & Hud.	April	3,709,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W.	March	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
N. Y. & New-England	March	188,[illegible]	151,[illegible]
N. Y., Ont. & West.	2d w'k May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	March	415,[illegible]	384,[illegible]
Ogd. & L. Champ.	April	185,[illegible]	113,[illegible]
Pad. & Elizabeth	2d w'k May	6,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
Pad. & Memphis	2d w'k April	10,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Pennsylvania R.	March	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Philad. & Erie	4th w'k March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philad. & Reading	March	887,[illegible]	811,[illegible]
Pitts. & Connell.	March	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. & Danville	March	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich., F. & Pot.	March	19,[illegible]	8,[illegible]
Rich., Y. & C. Val.	March	19,[illegible]	8,[illegible]
Rome, W. & Ogd.	March	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., K. C. & N.	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., A. & T. H.	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F.	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Fran.	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Duluth	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Pacific	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & City	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Scioto Valley	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas & Pacific	April	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol., Peoria & War.	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	1st w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	2d w'k May	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Cent.	2d w'k April	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Valley	4th w'k April	6,711	4,[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	1¾	Eastern R. R.	27¾
Boston Land	3¼	Pueblo & Arg. Valley	25
Atch. & Top. 1st Pf.	112	Calumet & Hecla	300
Atch. & Top. 2d Pf.	75	Copper Falls	5
Atch. & Top. Ad.	120	Duncan Silver	1
Atch. & Top. L. Gr.	19	Franklin	22
Flint & Pere Marq.	29¾	International	27¾
Hartford & Erie Pf.	20¾	Dewable (new stock)	11¼
Atch. & Pueblo R. R.	120	Quincy	127
Boston & Albany R. R.	130	Silver Islet	1
Boston & Maine R. R.	125¾	Maddock Copper Mine	1
Bur. & No. in Neb.	15¾	Allouez Mining Co., n.	1¾
Chi., Q., Dub. & Minn.	71		
Chi., San. & Clev.	1¾		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkts.	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	405
Beans, bbls.	14	Rosin, bbls.	1,000
Beans, bags.	1,000	Tobacco, hhds.	1,[illegible]
Beef, tcs.	2,[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	12,044	Beef, pkgs.	1,[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,[illegible]	Provisions, pkgs.	1,[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags.	200	Lard, tcs.	1,[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	126,000	Lard, kegs.	1,[illegible]
Rye, bushels	1,000	Butter, pkgs.	4,[illegible]
Oats, bushels	50,000	Cheese, pkgs.	4,[illegible]
Barley, bushels	17,100	Rice, tcs.	180
Malt, bushels	6,400	Starch, pkgs.	1,[illegible]
Peas, bushels	3,400	Stearine, pkgs.	40
Grease, pkgs.	115	Tallow, pkgs.	450
Grass-seed, bags.	43	Tobacco, hhds.	1[illegible]
Hides, bales	19	Tobacco, pkgs.	1[illegible]
Hops, bales	85	Whisky, hhds.	1[illegible]
Lead, pigs.	1,010	Wool, bales.	1[illegible]
Leather, sides	10,000		

COFFEE—Rio in moderate request, and quoted firm, with fair cargoes at 14½c.; sales reported of 2,441 bags, by the Known Prize Frederick Wilhelm, on private terms; 1,000 bags Rio in bond sold at 12½c. Other kinds quiet but steady.

COTTON—Spot cotton continues to be a comparatively limited aggregate, but indicative of an improvement of about ¼ points. Early deliveries attracted some attention, and quotations for the month before. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 3,417 bales, including 617 bales to spinners and 1,000 bales to shippers; for future delivery, 64,400 bales, including 11,[illegible]c.; Strict Low Middling at 11[illegible]@11[illegible]c.; Middling at 11 13-16c. and 11 15-16c. Total sales of 67,817 bales. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 71,900 bales, basis of Middling. Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 2,198,[illegible] bales to Great Britain and 1,149,356 bales to the Continent, 1,810,866 bales to Great Britain and 1,[illegible] bales to the Continent, same time in the previous Commercial year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Price.
May	300	11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]
June	1,[illegible]	11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]
July	62,[illegible]	11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]
August	2,[illegible]	11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]
September	1,[illegible]	11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]
October	1,[illegible]	10.[illegible]@10.[illegible]
November	1,[illegible]	10.[illegible]@10.[illegible]
December	1,[illegible]	10.[illegible]@10.[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
May	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]
June	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]
July	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]
August	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]
September	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]
October	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]
November	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]
December	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

June	11.67	October	10.70
July	11.74	November	10.81
August	11.[illegible]	December	10.81
September	11.19		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in, as a rule, though prices, for Western, have been forced up a little, and has again yielded 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., leading to a freer movement. The trade and consumers have been reported the only buyers of 14,650 bbls. of all grades, included in the reported sales were 1,600 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 40@$4 70, mostly at $4 50@$4 60 for fair to fancy, mainly at $4 55@$4 60 for fair ordinary to good; 1,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, from $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $5 00@$5 25 for fair to choice; and South American brands quoted at $5@$6 25, the latter for fancy, and poor to strictly choice English brands at $4 85@$4 90. For Southern flour there was a fair demand, at $4 50@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $4 75@$5 25 for fair to good, and $5 50@$6 25 for fancy. Rye flour is firm, at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice. Corn-meal is steady, at $2 60@$3 25 for poor to choice Winter and Western, and $3 75@$3 90 for poor to choice Winter; 600 bbls. choice Ohio and Indiana sold at $3 50; and 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 75. Wheat-flour is quiet, and quoted at $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Winter extras, and $3 75@$5 50 for poor to choice Winter extra patents, mostly at $4 50@$5 25; Minnesota extra at $3 75@$4 75; Southern flour quiet and weak, and irregular as to price; 450 bbls. were reported sold at $4 50@$5 25, mostly at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to fancy. RYE FLOUR is fair quoted, on sales of 200 bbls., in lots, mainly good to strictly choice Superfine, at $3 50@$3 75. CORN-MEAL is in fair request and is steady, with Brandywine quoted at $3@$3 25; sales of 500 bbls. Yellow Western at $2 75@$2 75; corn-meal by bags, is in good request, at easier prices; coarse City to-day quoted down to $1 04@$1 06 (against $1 07 yesterday).

GRAIN—Wheat-spot has been quite active again to-day, largely in the way of purchases for export account, but in good part also in the speculative line, and prices have advanced 2@3c. ⅌ bush. Winter Wheat is firmly held, and has been the prominent feature of the day's business, rallying on early deliveries about 5c., and, in the option line, 1@2c. ⅌ bushel, the Western trading very sharply after the receipt of the Chicago closing quotations, in anticipation of the Chicago advance. Spring Wheat has been less freely dealt in, but has been quoted stronger, in several instances showing an advance of about 1@2c. ⅌ bushel. Western reports were of strongest but irregular markets. Cable advices of a rather more favorable tenor, have been reported of 103,000 bushels, which, with 126,000 bushels in port, make up 229,000 bushels. No. 1 White at $1 27@$1 28, chiefly at $1 27½@$1 28, closing at $1 28 asked, about (against $1 27 yesterday) for June; $1 28@$1 28½, closing at $1 27¾, closing at $1 27¾ (against $1 25¾ yesterday) for June; $1 28½@$1 29, closing at $1 28¾ (against $1 27¾ yesterday) for July; $1 29@$1 29½, closing at $1 29 asked, (against $1 28¾ yesterday) for August; $1 29½@$1 30, closing at $1 29½ asked, (against $1 29 yesterday) for September; $1 30@$1 30½, closing at $1 30 asked, (against $1 29½ yesterday) for October; $1 30@$1 30½, closing at $1 30 asked, (against $1 29½ yesterday) for November; $1 30@$1 30½, closing at $1 30 asked, (against $1 29½ yesterday) for December; $1 30@$1 30½, closing at $1 30 asked, (against $1 29½ yesterday) for January. No. 2 Red, $1 12@$1 13 ⅌ bush. No. 3 Red, $1 05@$1 06. No. 4 Red, 95@96c. ⅌ bush. No. 2 Chicago, $1 20@$1 21 ⅌ bush. No. 3 Chicago, $1 12@$1 13 ⅌ bush. Rejected Spring, 90@95c. ⅌ bush. Corn—Spot corn has been quite active, and quotations have been forced up 1@2c. ⅌ bush., in sympathy with the Western markets, which have been very active, and quotations have been forced up 1@2c. ⅌ bush. Yesterday's closing quotations were 1@2c. ⅌ bush. higher than the previous day's closing quotations, and to-day the Western markets opened 1@2c. ⅌ bush. higher than yesterday's closing quotations, and closed 1@2c. ⅌ bush. higher than the opening quotations, with considerable excitement. Our market has been very active, and quotations have been forced up 1@2c. ⅌ bush. Sales have been made of 1,000 bushels, at 53c. for Mixed Western, in store; 2,000 bushels, at 53½c. for Mixed Western, delivered; 2,000 bushels, at 53½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, May; 2,000 bushels, at 53½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, June; 2,000 bushels, at 54c. for Mixed Western, delivered, July; 2,000 bushels, at 54½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, August; 2,000 bushels, at 55c. for Mixed Western, delivered, September; 2,000 bushels, at 55½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, October; 2,000 bushels, at 56c. for Mixed Western, delivered, November; 2,000 bushels, at 56½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, December; 2,000 bushels, at 57c. for Mixed Western, delivered, January. Oats have been quiet, and prices have been forced down 1@2c. ⅌ bush. Sales have been made of 2,000 bushels, at 35½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 2,000 bushels, at 36c. for Mixed Western, delivered, May; 2,000 bushels, at 36½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, June; 2,000 bushels, at 37c. for Mixed Western, delivered, July; 2,000 bushels, at 37½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, August; 2,000 bushels, at 38c. for Mixed Western, delivered, September; 2,000 bushels, at 38½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, October; 2,000 bushels, at 39c. for Mixed Western, delivered, November; 2,000 bushels, at 39½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, December; 2,000 bushels, at 40c. for Mixed Western, delivered, January. Rye is quiet, and prices have been forced down 1@2c. ⅌ bush. Sales have been made of 1,000 bushels, at 75c. for Western, in store; 1,000 bushels, at 75½c. for Western, delivered, May; 1,000 bushels, at 76c. for Western, delivered, June; 1,000 bushels, at 76½c. for Western, delivered, July; 1,000 bushels, at 77c. for Western, delivered, August; 1,000 bushels, at 77½c. for Western, delivered, September; 1,000 bushels, at 78c. for Western, delivered, October; 1,000 bushels, at 78½c. for Western, delivered, November; 1,000 bushels, at 79c. for Western, delivered, December; 1,000 bushels, at 79½c. for Western, delivered, January. Barley—Nominal in the absence of demand.

BARLEY-MALT—Slow of sale; quoted unchanged.

SEED—Less sought after and quoted weaker; 40 to 50 lb. quoted at 82c@$1 05; Rye Feed at $22@$23 50; other grades proportionately.

HIDES—Wool Hides have been quite moderately sought after, and about prices have ruled easier. Sales reported have been 11,116 Hides, at 11,000 Hides and 100 pieces, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andrews, 1,800 Dry Entre Rios, 814 B.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

[illegible], Capt. [illegible]......Thursday, May 27, 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY......Saturday, June 5, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]......Thursday, June 10, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..Saturday, June 19, 8 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

[illegible]......TUESDAY, May [illegible], [illegible] A. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, June 1, noon
NEVADA......TUESDAY, June 8, 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, June 22, 5 P. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, June 29, 11 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, June 3, [illegible] P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, June 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, June 26, 8:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia......May 29, 9 A. M. | Anchoria......June 12, 8 A. M.
Bolivia......June 5, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia......June 19, 2 P. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Australia, May 26, 7 A. M. | California, May 29, 9 A. M.

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers. Cabins, $55 to $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

ST. LAURENT, BAYELLE......Wed., May 26, 7:30 P. M.
PEREIRE, DAUMAS......Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, [illegible]......Wednesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF NEVADA......Thursday, May 27, 8 A. M.
STATE OF ALABAMA......Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA......Wednesday, May 26, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, June 2, noon
ALGERIA......Wednesday, June 9, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA......Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

MOSEL......Sat., May 22 | DONAU......Sat., May 29
SALIER......Wed., May 26 | RHEIN......Sat., June 5

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The following steamers will sail as extra steamers, taking first class passengers only:

Steamer SALIER, Capt. Hesse......May 26, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT......May 27 | HERDER......June 10
LESSING......June 3 | SUEVIA......June 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

St'rs leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

MAAS......Saturday, May 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN......Saturday, May 29
SCHIEDAM......Wednesday, June 2

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Canada, Sat., May 29, 3 P. M. | Holland, Sat., June 5, 9 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Erin, Wed., May 26, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., May 29, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most other lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO......Monday, May 31, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO......About July 1

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA......Saturday, June 5, noon, or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 157 BROADWAY.

R. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 48 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT......Wednesday, May 26
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON......Saturday, May 29

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.

R. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only)......Sat., May 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz)......Thursday, May 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., June 2

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in State-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 3 and 24 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote......Thursday, May 13
[illegible]......Thursday, May 27

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. TOLON & BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, May 27
S. S. NIAGARA......Thursday, June 3

JAMES E. WARD & CO. NO. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE......WEDNESDAY, May 26
Steamer CHARLESTON......SATURDAY, May 29

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 10, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, at Albany and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:30 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connection to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express, for Montreal, Rochester, and Oswego, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

9:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express offices, 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. [illegible]

C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Sup't. | [illegible], Gen. Passenger Agt.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive at Washington, 4:15 P. M.; Regular at 8:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M., daily, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 8:50, 4:50, 11:05 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:20, 6:20, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:50, 10:10, and 11:05 P. M., daily, except Monday, 7 A. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6:20, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:50, and 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after May 24, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7:35, 8:20, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:50 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 8:35, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., except Sunday. Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after May 10, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt.
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortland sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:30 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

NEW-ROCHELLE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.

A rare treat in store for New-Yorkers.

A RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE served daily in the magnificent Dining-hall of the Club-house, under supervision of Hiram D. Maxfield, the celebrated caterer. MAMMOTH DANCING-PAVILION, (music daily,) BILLIARDS, BOWLING-ALLEYS, CONSERVATORY, ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, FISH-PONDS, BOATING, AND BATHING.

Elegant steamers will run every two hours.

For date of opening and time-table of boats, watch the daily papers. Office, Pier 18, foot of Cortlandt-st.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

ROAD AND HOTEL OPEN FOR BUSINESS MAY 27, 1880.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL WILL BE OPENED ABOUT JULY 1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskett, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oscawana Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags.

J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW.
JAMES M. HALSTED.
LEGRAND B. CANNON.
JAMES R. TAYLOR.
THOMAS DICKSON.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.
THOMAS CORNELL.
GEO. CABOT WARD.
ROBERT S. HONE.
JAMES ROOSEVELT.
LEVI P. MORTON.
ADOLPHUS HAMILTON.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, Thomas Dickson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, PIER FOOT OF CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1880.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the office of the company, Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of May, 1880, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer-books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Monday, the 17th of May, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, May 11, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 4, inclusive. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 7, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business proper to said meeting, will be held in the Common Council Rooms, at the City of Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, June 1, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for 10 days prior to said meeting.

T. L. WATSON, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO.

A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the President, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of election of three Directors, and also for the purpose of the election by the bondholders of a new Trustee under their mortgage, in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PORTLAND, Oregon, May 10, 1880.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

For the purpose of preparing the list of stockholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting, as provided in Section XXI. of the By-laws, the Board of Directors have ordered the transfer-books of the Company to be closed May 27 and remain closed until June 22, 1880.

THEO. WYGANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer-books will be closed after the 8th inst. until the 1st of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 TO 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of election will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 395 and 397 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 8, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, JR., Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

SUMMER & EVENING FABRICS.

Grenadines, Gazes, Batistes, Paris Printed Organdies, French Lawns, Printed Linen Lawns, French Buntings, &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

CARPETS, &C.

CHINA MATTINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We will offer on Monday one of the finest assortments of

CHINA MATTINGS

to be found in the City, recently purchased at the large auction sales, and including all the different styles from the various importers.

And all at prices far below the cost of importation. Also,

1,000 ROLLS FANCY MATTINGS,

Slightly stained, at 20c. per yard, former price, 40c. and 45c.

H. P. WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 250 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young North of Ireland Protestant girl lately landed; will be found willing and obliging; private family preferred. Call at No. 242 East 32d-st., two flights, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl just landed in a private family as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; or seamstress; has the best of references from home; no cards. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY RESpectable young girl in a private family; no objections to the country for the Summer. Apply to present employer's, No. 25 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a Protestant girl in private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Address N. E. S., No. 352 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; country with a private family for Summer months preferred; three years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 125 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German Protestant girl in small family; City preferred. Call at No. 57 East 56th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; two and a half years' reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 33 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or to mind children. Call at No. 110 West 47th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 329 East 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl; good ironer; City reference. Call at No. 475 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good girl, in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 325 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; good reference. Call at No. 508 Lexington-av., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat Protestant girls; one as good plain cook and laundress, other as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer; City reference. Call at present employer's, for two days, No. 512 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat cook, soups, and games; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country hotel; best references. Seen, for two days, at No. 116 West 20th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to private boarding-house; four years' City reference. Call at No. 20 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands soups, game, ice-creams, jellies; good baker; butter-maker; country preferred; good reference. Call, two days, at Grammar School No. 20, in East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 241 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches; excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; in every respect capable; none but private family need address M. C., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; thoroughly understands her work; has satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 304 East 38th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, REliable cook; understands all branches; city or country; can take charge of milk and butter-making; best reference. Call at No. 161 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILL HELP WITH the washing in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will do little washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 55 East 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at 237 West 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady wishes a situation either in City or country; can give best of reference. Call or address Mrs. A. H. R., No. 419 Gold-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY RESPECTable young woman in a private family; no objection to country for the Summer. Apply at present employer's, No. 328 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, in a private family; eight years' City reference from last place. Call Monday, at 191 Lexington-av., 10 to 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class laundress or chamber-maid in a private family; first-class references; City or country. Call or address No. 202 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD LAUNdress; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 123 East 60th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 East 35th-st., in store.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A private family, by a competent person; willing to make herself useful in a family going in the country for the Summer months; would like to travel; has 14 years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 58 West 28d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTant North-German girl in a family, to take care of growing children; can teach German and music; or would travel with a lady; good City references. Address K., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN TO grown children; or chamber-work and sewing; will go in country; accustomed to travel; six years' reference; no cards. Call at No. 63 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTEStant person; do plain sewing; good City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at 116 West 33d-st., 3d floor, third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, AND to do chamber-work; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; make herself generally useful; good reference. Address Lizzie, No. 201 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED ENGlishwoman; to wait on invalid lady; willing to travel; best of City reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at No. 333 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AGE 18, TO take care of children, or do light chamber-work; can be well recommended. Call at No. 327 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; understands dress-making, operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; five years' City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 1,376 Broadway, near 32d-st., two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKING.—Can cut, fit, and alter; ladies' and children's suits and cloaks; by day or month; City or country. Address Mrs. Hill, No. 313 West 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT seamstress and children's nurse; Willcox & Gibbs machine; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 72 W. 48th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS first-class seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; willing to help with children; good reference; City or country. Call at 341 West 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS in a first-class private family; one who is capable of taking a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 25th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist chamber-work; fully competent; can make good salads; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 207 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress in a small family; best City reference. Call Monday at No. 142 West 33d-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family. Call for two days, at present employer's, No. 104 East 55th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress or parlor-maid; four years' reference. Call at No. 123 East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business, to go out by the day washing and ironing. Inquire for Mrs. Connell, No. 1,343 3d-av., third floor back, between 76th and 77th sts.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gents', ladies', and families' clothes; can do fluting; 50 cents per dozen; good reference. Mrs. Nay, No. 458 West 52d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; washing at her own home; polishing and fluting done; 75 cents a dozen; best reference. Call at No. 344 E. 59th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO GO out by the day, week, or month; good reference. Call at No. 529 West 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY A NORWEGIAN LAUNDRESS; families' and gentlemen's washing at home. Call on L. Hanson, No. 209 East 40th-st., second floor.

MALES.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, AGED 30, IS willing to do anything to gain an honest living; understands steam. Address Harvey, Box No. 138 Times Office.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, under 40, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good carver, and capable of taking entire charge; satisfactory reference. Address C. B., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN of long experience; will be disengaged June 1; no objection to leave the City. Call at present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

BUTLER.—ANY ONE WISHING A FIRST-CLASS English butler or waiter, call or address, for two days, before 1 o'clock, No. 3 North Washington-square, present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS reliable single man, (Swiss Protestant;) experienced City and country driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; country preferred; best reference from last employer in this City. Address J. T. H., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A NEWLY-MARried couple, together, in private family; man is a first-class coachman; willing and obliging; wife is an excellent cook; would assist in washing and ironing; would like to go to country for Summer; good City reference. Address, two days, W. D., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, lately married; man, aged 26, as coachman; understands proper care of horses; is a careful driver; good vegetable gardener; can milk; wife is a first-class cook; good butter-maker; best reference. Address John, No. 114 6th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RELIABLE MAN and wife; man is first-class in his duties; will help the gardener and make himself useful about the house; wife is a first-class cook and butter-maker; several years' references from good families in this City. Call or address No. 156 East 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man of medium size; age, 35; long experience in the City and country; good groom and careful driver; will be found sober and obliging; best City reference from last and former employers. Address J. E., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUStrious, trustworthy man; honest, sober, and obliging; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; would make himself generally useful; City or country; good milker, careful driver; first-class references. Call at No. 59 West 43d-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; SCOTCHMAN; DISengaged in a few days on account of employer's furnishing out; will be highly recommended by him and others; thorough knowledge of his business; can break young horses; references will certify. Call or address A., No. 104 West 50th-st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages in every respect; is a careful City driver; has best City reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at No. 149 West 29th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR FOOTMAN.—BY a single young man, Protestant; has filled situations in first-class families, as references will show; wages reasonable. Address J. S., Western Hotel, Cortlandt and West sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man of long experience in the care of horses, cattle, and the general management of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address R., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; has lived with first-class families in this City and country; willing and obliging; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. W., No. 12 East 27th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERAL Man.—Is single; understands the proper care of road and saddle horses; is a good rider; light weight; strictly temperate; City reference. Address D., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a single German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; a good driver; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address V., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages in every respect; is a careful City driver; has best City reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at No. 144 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference from last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT married man, one child; unexceptionable City reference from last employer; City or country. Address Parish, No. 3 Pacific-place, West 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best reference. Call or address No. 121 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CAREFUL driver; willing and obliging; good reference; City or country; honest and sober. Call or address T. W., No. 33 East 58th-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; ENERGETIC and obliging; first-class reference; country preferred. Call or address Coachman, private stable, No. 105 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHman; single; good reference. Address Scotchman, Box No. 228 Times Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; SEVERAL YEARS OF practical experience in greenhouses and graperies; good fruit and vegetable grower; understands improvement and management of gentleman's place, &c.; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address Gardener, Box No. 275 Times Uptown Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; SINGLE; A place as gardener; understands the care of horses; willing to make himself generally useful; six years' reference from last place. Address C. C., Box No. 237 Times Office.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MARRIED MAN; no incumbrance; Swiss; as first-class gardener and useful man; his wife good cook; very handy in services; City or country; good references. Address H. M., No. 154 4th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FULLY COMpetent in greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; has first-class references from last employer as to ability, integrity, sobriety. Call or address Gardener, at seed store, No. 276 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS VEGETAble gardener; understands the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address H., Box No. 213 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILL BE FOUND willing and obliging in every respect; City or country preferred. Call or address Strong, No. 49 East 33d-st., private stable.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; would like to take care of a gentleman's place permanently in the country; is a good farmer; understands the care of horses and cattle; wife is a good cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 404 East 11th-st., first floor.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN to make himself useful in the house or as messenger. Address J. H. M., Box No. 218 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE MAN in a private family; will be disengaged on 1st of June on account of family going to Europe; good references. Call or address J. R., No. 77 5th-av., present employer's.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITER by a young man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; satisfactory City reference. Address T. S. H., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—A PRIVATE FAMILY MAY SECURE a thoroughly efficient waiter of fine appearance and highly recommended by addressing Butler, No. 109 West 50th-st.

WAITER.—PRIVATE FAMILY MAY SECURE A thoroughly competent waiter of good appearance, with first-class City references, by addressing L. G., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young Englishman; country family preferred. Address H. Knight, No. 519 Fifth-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 146 West 33d-st., rear.

HELP WANTED.

ONE MAN WANTED TO CLEAN CARS and to make himself generally useful; must be sober and industrious; steady employment; wages $1 25 per day. Apply at No. 56 West 43d-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. to-day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; German preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 113 East 24th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 11 West 55th-st., pair of horses, 6 and 7 years old; 16 hands high; sound, gentle, and stylish; family going to Europe.

FOR SALE.—A LADY, HAVING SOLD HER horse, will sell, cheap, handsome top pony phaeton, with fine single harness, lap-robe, and whip. Inquire at residence, No. 225 West 48th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, WITH or without board; alcove and square room on second floor, and rooms on fourth floor, suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 19 East 46th-st., near 5th-av.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A private family will let, with breakfast, to a gentleman a nicely-furnished second floor square room, with all modern conveniences. Address Kappa, Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 17 WEST 17TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-floor rooms, unusually pleasant back view, can be had at Summer prices or engaged for September; unexceptionable table.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome second floor; also, third-story front rooms; excellent table. Address, references, Box No. 217 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 299 WEST 12TH-ST., OPPOSITE ABINGDON-SQUARE.—Pleasant rooms, just furnished; sunny exposure, with shade; first-class board; references; also table board.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A private family; location convenient to 6th-av. L road station, 58th-st. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 257 Times Office.

NOS. 28 AND 31 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDsome floors and single rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—THIRD AND FOURTH floor rooms; first-class table; permanent or transient table board.

TWENTIETH-ST., NO. 42 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Neatly and well furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 64 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; house and location first class; references.

NO. 31 WEST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS EXTRA IN size and appointments; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 45 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, with first-class board; also hall room; references.

NO. 191 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE PARLOR suite, handsomely furnished; every convenience; single rooms; with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 424.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer rates; reference.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM; ALSO, back parlor, with or without board; modern conveniences; references. No. 136 West 11th-st.

NO. 139 EAST 19TH-ST.—LARGE SQUARE room and extension, nicely furnished, with board; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board to families or single gentlemen at Summer rates; reference.

SECOND FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.—Bath, &c.; breakfast; gentlemen; private family. No. 255 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH-ST.—UNDER NEW MANagement; freshly done up rooms; also basement for a doctor, with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 33.—CORNER; ALL FRONT; Fall arrangements made; suits and rooms; board or private tables.

HARLEM.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS and good board; excellent neighborhood; $5 per week. No. 150 East 128th-st.

NO. 10 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, fourth floor, for party of gentlemen, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, suitable for a physician or two gentlemen; first-class location; terms $6 per week. Apply at No. 347 West 19th-st.

NO. 30 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT HOUSE, newly refitted and refurnished; parlor floor and other rooms; singly or en suite; gentlemen only; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR, four light rooms, to let, together or separately, at No. 74 West 35th-st.

NO. 33 EAST 33D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; bath; also single rooms, $3 and $4; gentlemen only.

NO. 365 5TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, large and small, for gentlemen.

NO. 24 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor rooms, for gentlemen only; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a pleasant home on high ground at South Orange, within one hour of the City, will take two or three adults to board for the Summer; references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

BOARD AT REDUCED RATES.—INQUIRE of Mrs. PHOEBE F. HALLOCK, Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, OPENS JUNE 1.

Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. House has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson. T. J. PORTER, Prop'r.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York, north shore Long Island; water view from three sides; fine drives, boating, bathing, and fishing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves [illegible] daily, [illegible] P. M.; Sand's Point 7:50 A. M. [illegible] Open May 1. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; good bathing; stables; splendid drives; close railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

LONG BRANCH.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.

Open from May to September; pure mountain air; good accommodations; terms reasonable.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 12, 1880.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—FOR COTTAGES, rooms, or any information relative to real estate, address CHAS. E. BOON, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SUMMER; SUPERIOR accommodations for families; (private table.) Apply to Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 278 Madison-av.

HOTELS.

HAMILTON HOTEL, 125TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV., recently enlarged and newly furnished; table d'hôte; superior accommodations for families; Metropolitan Elevated Road to doors.

AUCTION SALES.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S SPECIAL combination sale of H. R. JERSEY CATTLE,

owned by prominent breeders and fanciers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880,

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at Kemp's stable, 22 and 24 West 13th-st., New-York. Messrs. James M. Oakley & Co.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

The catalogue contains 56 animals, chiefly young cows and heifers, consigned by the owners of prominent herds as representing their standard of breeding, and submitted through this sale for public inspection and judgment. Five are bulls of choice breeding; all are eligible to the Herd Register of the A. J. C. Club. Among the owners are Messrs. Thomas H. Falls, (sells entire herd, descendants from Hoe's Alphea and allied lines,) John D. Wing, (including some prize heifers at New-York State Fair,) A. B. Darling, (a bull calf from Eurotas, by an Alphea sire,) E. F. Bowditch, (several heifers descended from Motley's imported cows Flora and Countess,) J. L. & E. S. Spofford, (descendants of the Hoe and Falls herds,) Cornelius Wellington, (some descendants of Jersey Belle, of Scituate,) William Watson (close to importation,) J. Milton Mackie, (Rebe, backed by Alphea strains,) John T. Foote, (reaching Alphea, old Pansy, and Splendid,) D. F. Appleton, (blood of Sharpless's imported Duchess,) C. H. Christy, (tracing to Favorite of the Elms,) J. C. & D. Pennington, (all their 2-year-old heifers, &c.) As a lot, they run deep in the most popular butter strains, and offer discriminating breeders a more advantageous opportunity for selecting than has probably yet occurred at auction. The sale will be positive, without limit or protection. Cattle now on exhibition. Catalogues now ready. PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.

Also, we will sell at auction at C. W. BARKER & SON'S AUCTION MART, Broadway, corner 39th-st., New-York, Mr. CHARLES W. BARKER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, May 27, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., about 60 head of registered, unregistered, and high grade JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS,

the property of various breeders, whose names appear in the catalogue as owners. Many of the unregistered cows are very handsome, and unquestionably pure, were bred with great care by an ardent fancier of utility and practical merit, and their pedigrees preserved for several removes. The catalogue affords selection of rare value for family or dairy use, and as ornamental cows for the lawn, all as unreserved auction prices. The animals may be seen Wednesday afternoon. For catalogues address

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., No. 110 John-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware, bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. A. M. PALMER......Proprietor and Manager

Begins at 8; over at 10:45.

SATURDAY MATINEE BEGINS AT 1:45.

SECOND WEEK.

BOCCACCIO.

A GENUINE SUCCESS.

SATURDAY, May 29, second Matinée of BOCCACCIO.

CHICKERING HALL.

GRAND GALA SOIREE.

BRIGNOLI BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.

DON PASQUALE.

GRAND CONCERT.

Papini, Tagliapietra, Brignoli, Mme. Carreno, Chatterton-Bohrer, Mrs. Granville Robertson, Miss Nina Marcy.

Orchestra and first-row circle, (reserved,) $5; dress circle, (reserved,) $2; balcony, (reserved,) $2; admission, $1. Seats at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MONDAY, MAY 24.

NEILSON'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL.

The Representative Programme of the Year.

NEILSON as VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT.
NEILSON as JULIET in ROMEO AND JULIET.
NEILSON as IMOGEN in CYMBELINE; and
NEILSON as ISABELLA in MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

In "Measure for Measure" Miss Neilson achieved one of her grandest London successes; the work acted here for the first time in half a century. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

LAST WEEK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.

55th Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE......Associate Manager

MONDAY, May 24.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.

RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION, in the great American extravaganza, EVANGELINE; Or, THE LONE FISHERMAN.

Summer Prices—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. and $1.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

BROADWAY, 7TH-AV. AND 41ST-ST.

Grand public opening of this magnificent building on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock.

ELEGANT CAFÉ, RESTAURANT, &c.

AN OPEN-AIR PROMENADE 400 FEET LONG.

Mr. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA. FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS.

Popular Concerts EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $3 and $5 each.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway, near 29th-st.

E. H. GOUGE......Manager

Last week of MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

Last week of MINNIE PALMER.

Last week of Mr. WM. J. SCANLAN.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.

The great moral Temperance drama, entitled TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

Also all the Living Marvels of the Sea.

Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.

ADMISSION AT ALL TIMES, 25c.

CHICKERING HALL. JOSEFFY.

JOSEFFY'S BENEFIT, WITH ORCHESTRA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, AT 8.

Seats, $1 50, now at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1880. DREXEL BUILDING.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.

EQUIPMENT LOAN OF 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until twelve o'clock, noon, Friday, May 28, inst., for all or any part of $1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND (GOLD) EQUIPMENT BONDS, interest at 7 per cent., payable in gold June and December.

These bonds are to be issued at the rate of 90 per cent. of the actual cash cost of rolling stock, purchased and to be purchased for use by the company, and are each for the sum of $1,000, due fifteen years from June 1, 1880, with a Sinking Fund payment commencing June 1, 1882, of 3 per cent. to be applied semi-annually to the redemption of the bonds at not exceeding 105.

$800,000 will be ready for delivery June 1, 1880, and the remainder, at the option of the company, before January 1, 1881, but not more than $250,000 before September next.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Alden Speare, of Boston, and David J. Seligman, of New-York, as Trustees. Copies of the mortgage and bond and further information can be had on application. Terms, cash on delivery of the bonds.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be marked "PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPMENT BONDS," and addressed to

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

Mining Trust Company

OFFICE 115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.

MILTON S. LATHAM, President.
R. T. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer.
R. W. LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to Mining Interests, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of Bullion.

American Mining Stock Exchange.

(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.) Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened as soon as the necessary improvements in the rooms, now in progress, have been completed, about June 1.

The Committee on Stock List and Securities is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing WM. F. MOLLER, Secretary of the Committee, care Mining Trust Company.

Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTed by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders:

Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the Trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Certificates of Stock and Land Scrip in the NEW-YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's receipts for Convertible and Second Mortgage Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL OR THE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

Holders of the Purchasing Committee's receipts will be required to leave them three clear days for examination and preparation of the new Certificates and Land Scrip.

By order of the Purchasing Committee,

JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1880.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS OF THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY—Nos. [illegible], 353, 378, 455, 878, 103, 942, 389, 544, 813, 840, 895, 734—have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, and will be paid with accrued interest on presentation.

At the expiration of sixty days from this date interest on the above-numbered bonds will cease.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, June 21, 1880, at noon, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, to take action in reference to an issue of bonds, as proposed by the Board of Directors.

The transfer-books will remain closed until June 22.

HENRY F. VAIL, Vice-President.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1880.

HOLDERS OF "PINK BONDS" OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY can exchange the same for bonds of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, issued on its Southern Minnesota Division, on application to the office of the company, No. 68 William-st.

P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 2d day of June next at 12 o'clock M.

H. W. BARLING, President.

A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. (Established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30; BEGINS AT 8.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

BRILLIANT TERMINATION of one of the MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASONS in the history of this theatre. The LAST SIX NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE will be devoted to repetitions of the most BRILLIANT COMEDY PRODUCTIONS.

MONDAY EVENING, May 24, will be presented Charles Mathews's comedy of MY AWFUL DAD.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, J. W. SHANNON, C. E. EDWIN, C. A. MURPHY, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. [illegible]; Miss STELLA BONIFACE, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT, Miss M. VINING, and Miss E. SMITH.

Tuesday evening—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Wednesday evening—THE LIAR and TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Thursday evening—LONDON ASSURANCE.

Friday evening—MY AWFUL DAD.

Saturday matinée—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Saturday—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

LAST TWO NIGHTS IN AMERICA OF MR. MAURICE GRAU'S WORLD-FAMOUS FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 24—Last Night but One—BENEFIT OF MR. DUPLAN AND MEZIERES.

LES CLOCHES de CORNEVILLE (Chimes of Normandy)

Miles. Paola Marie, Gregoire; MM. Juteau, Jouard, Duplan, and Mezieres.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 25, CLOSE of the SEASON.

GALA NIGHT—152d Performance by this Company. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF M. CAPOUL.

LE PRE AUX CLERCS, (first act.)

LE POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU, (second act.)

MIGNON, (second and third acts.)

Last appearance in America of Miles. Paola Marie, Angele, Leroux Bouvard, Gregoire; MM. CAPOUL, Juteau, Jouard, Duplan, Mezieres.

Seats at Academy of Music and No. 111 Broadway.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE.

FINAL WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS OF SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE BROOK,

which will be given with an entirely new first act.

WEDNESDAY, May 26, SATURDAY, May 29, at 2, FAREWELL MATINEES.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.

STEELE MACKAYE......Manager

FIFTH MONTH of HAZEL KIRKE.

EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A NEW IRISH PLAY.

HENRY E. ABBEY......LESSEE AND MANAGER

Mr. W. E. CAHILL begs to announce his production of AN ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA, entitled CROOTHAWN.

STRONG DRAMATIC ORGANIZATION.

NEW SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, MAY 25.

VERY POPULAR PRICES.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON

HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager

SECOND MONTH—RE-ENGAGEMENT OF DENMAN THOMPSON as "JOSHUA WHITCOMB."

A true Picture of New-England Life.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Order carriages, 10:15 evenings, 4:15 matinées.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, May 24, LAST WEEK of the GREAT AND ONLY HERRMANN.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The Mid-air Suspension; the Magician's Cabinet. New Illusions in Prestidigitation.

The Onofri Brothers, Val Vose, The Lorellas.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

BRILLIANT NEW MUSIC.

Hazel Kirke Waltzes, Mollenhauer, 50c.; "Milkmaid's Song," "Pease Song," by Miss Isabel Stone, 40c.; "Glee Club Galop," Van Beekirck, 40c.; "Garlands of Peace," Lorenz, (for Decoration Day,) 50c.; "Boccaccio" Potpourri, "St. Waltz, 40c.; March, 35c.; Galop, 35c. 1,000 selections popular and classical music at No. 25 Union-square. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST PERFORMANCES. D'OYLY CARTE'S OPERA COMPANY in Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success. THURSDAY, EXTRA MATINEE. | PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting trains as specified thereon.

The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY, (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn [illegible], Jersey City [illegible] P. M. via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, foot of Clinton-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $5, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $3, meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 269 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.

VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 25th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th	11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	12:00 M.	Wednesday, 26th	1:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th	1:00 P. M.	Thursday, 27th	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th	2:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 1st	4:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st	7:00 A. M.
		Tuesday, 1st	7:30 A. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 22d	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th	8:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 26th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	7:00 P. M.
Thursday, 27th	4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 27th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th	5:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	5:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 31st	5:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Caldwell's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 31) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. T. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 30 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 6 P. M., landing at Newburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

THE MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE for the season on Wednesday, May 26. WILL LEAVE from foot VESTRY-ST. 3:15 P. M., and 24TH-ST. at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 25, East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

DIVIDENDS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY, ROOM No. 54 BORREL BUILDING, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 4) of ONE per cent. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), or Fifty cents per share, out of the fourth month's net earnings, payable at the Mining Trust Company, on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books will close May 21 and reopen May 26.

D. F. VERDENAL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Coupons due June 1, 1880, on the assented consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at this office.

Holders of five or more coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 19th inst.

E. W. CLARK, E. P. WILBUR, [illegible] | Receivers.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST,

SAN FRANCISCO, 12th May, 1880.

THE FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 4 of Thirty Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, 25th inst., on all stock issued from the New-York agency. Transfer-books will close on the 18th and reopen on the 26th inst. [illegible], President.

THEO. WIDMAN, Secretary.

A THRONG AT CONEY ISLAND

THE BOATS BEGINNING THEIR SUMMER TRIPS.

A LIVELY SUNDAY AT WEST BRIGHTON BEACH—THE EASTERN END OF THE ISLAND BURIED IN SOLITUDE—BREEZES AND BLACK CLOUDS.

The regular excursion season to Coney Island may be said to have begun yesterday, when the steamer John Sylvester made three, and the Minnie Cornell two, trips from this City. The Brighton Beach Railroad and the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad also ran trains every quarter of an hour during the greater part of the day, and it was estimated that by all these routes from 15,000 to 20,000 persons fled from the heat of New-York and Brooklyn, and took refuge on the sands of Coney Island. The boats on the morning trips carried comparatively few passengers, but on the afternoon trips they went comfortably loaded. At the docks from which they started the scene lacked that life and excitement which characterized the departures of the steamers last Summer, owing to the absence of the vigorous and impertinent runners. None of these pestered the passengers yesterday, and the result was that nobody found himself on the wrong boat, or purchased Rockaway tickets for the trip to Coney Island. All tickets were sold on the boats, and thus all confusion and annoyance was done away with. The trip down the Bay was made under a stiff breeze, but, as everybody had left the City to get air, this was looked upon as a blessing rather than a misfortune, and all who could crowd upon the decks maintained their positions in the open air to the end of the sail. The water off the island was ruffled just enough to impart a gentle rolling motion to the boat, but not enough to cause sea-sickness to the most sensitive stomach, and all who made the trip by water enjoyed it thoroughly.

The Sylvester landed her passengers at the Iron Pier, which looks at a distance precisely like a giant hotel stretching out into the ocean, and here the usual pushing and scrambling was done to force a passage through the narrow gates, where the tickets to the Pier are taken up. But once through these, what looked like quite a crowd of people on the steamer, seemed to vanish suddenly, and hardly made a respectable appearance on the grand promenade of the monster pier. There were no attractions to hold the passengers on the pier, the arrangements for its formal opening for the season not having been completed as yet, and all who landed passed directly to the beach. Here, from the west end to Manhattan Beach, thousands were strolling on the sands all the afternoon, but to the visitor who remembered Coney Island in the height of the season, when it holds a population great enough to make a large city, these thousands were a mere speck upon the long and glistening beach. The breeze, blowing in from the ocean, was cool and refreshing. If anything, it was too cool, but the men and women who had been pent up in the heated City for the past week, drank it in eagerly, and felt none of its inconveniences. The surf ran moderately high, and the water was too cold to admit of bathing with either pleasure or safety to health, even had the bathing pavilions been open for business, so that the great attraction to visitors to the island, the spectacle of thousands plunging in the ocean waves, was utterly wanting. The sun shone brightly over the waters during most of the afternoon, but heavy clouds fringed the horizon far out to sea, and they heightened the effect of the dancing waves by furnishing a dark and solemn background to the picture.

At the west end of the island only was anything to be seen at all resembling the life and gayety which will characterize the entire beach a month from now. In the vicinity of the Iron Pier all the usual Summer attractions were displayed, and here, as a natural consequence, the greater part of the visitors lingered. Here quantities of beer were absorbed by the visitors from the City, and here, also, was to be found the only music on the island, the first Sunday concert of the season being given by Conterno's Military Band of 40 pieces. The camera obscura was in position, but it found few patrons, and the attractions of the observatory appealed to but few. It was a very quiet and undemonstrative crowd that went to Coney Island yesterday, and it contented itself with drinking lager in moderation, and the salt sea air in unlimited quantities.

Along the ocean, from the West End to Manhattan Beach, there was a straggling line of people all day, but few stopped at any point except West Brighton for any length of time. They made the trip to Manhattan Beach for the benefit of the stroll along the sea-shore, and at once returned to the Iron Pier to join the life which centred about it. Indeed, everywhere else, the island wore its Winter aspect, or rather the gloomier aspect of the transition state from death to life. The bar and parlor of the Brighton Hotel were open, and here a few persons gathered, while more congregated on the piazza looking out to the ocean. But there was nothing here to hold anybody long, and there was a stillness about the hotel which contrasted painfully with the recollections of past days of trouble and enjoyment. The great soda fountain was open to the public, but nobody wanted soda on so breezy a day, and the cashier of the pharmacy found time hang heavy on his hands. There was a fortune-teller and a mysterious writer, who offered, for the moderate fee of 10 cents, to accommodate his patrons with any kind of a fortune, and throw in a chromo, but he sat solitary and unheeded in his little box, listening to the sad sea waves. The dealers in jewelry made of clam-shells and other curious productions of the sea did quite a thriving business, selling their wares at a profit of about a thousand per cent., at the Brighton Bathing Pavilion, but they were about the only peddlers in that vicinity whose pockets will be heavier for the day's work.

At Manhattan Beach the scene was even gloomier than at Brighton. The Manhattan Railway was not running, and the proprietors of the hotel were, therefore, not obliged to throw open their doors to the public. The steps leading to the grand piazza were barricaded, and a board with the legend "Positively no Admission," stared one in the face at almost every step. The grand music-stand was boarded up, and the progress to the beach in front of the hotel was blockaded by huge pieces of timber. Everything was dull, dead, and dispiriting, and everybody hastened westward after taking in the surroundings. Next Sunday all this will be changed. At the Manhattan, there will be a transformation scene, and the beach will probably be thronged with hundreds of the very persons who yesterday found it so desolate and cheerless. The trip yesterday, while it would give to a stranger no idea of Coney Island in its glory, was heartily enjoyed by all who made it, and gave to many a weary man and woman new strength and energy to begin again the struggles of a practical working life to-day.

ICEBERGS ON EVERY HAND.

THE SOUND THAT STARTLED THE SEAMEN ON THE SHIP ST. PAUL.

The dangers arising from the numbers of huge icebergs which are now drifting directly in the track of vessels sailing between this country and Europe is shown in the experience of the ship St. Paul, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. Capt. Williams reports that as soon as he reached the Banks a dense fog set in. On the 11th, in latitude 42° 18' and longitude 50° 22', one large iceberg and two smaller ones could be discerned through the mist. The fog became very dense on the following day, and the vessel proceeded slowly, while a sharp lookout was kept up. The temperature of the air denoted the presence of ice, and during the day a sound like that of a heavy surf dashing against the rocks could be plainly heard. This sound was caused by the sea breaking against the walls of a large iceberg near by, but which, owing to the dense fog, could not be seen. The iceberg was liable to drift down upon the ship at any moment. Many of the sailors were frightened, imagining that they heard the roar of the sea against the ice growing louder. The sound, however, afterward came from astern as the ship sailed on, but the anxiety of the crew was still very great. Next day another large iceberg was passed. Capt. Williams decided to lie-to under short sail for a time. On the 15th a heavy gale from north-north-east set in and continued for 10 hours. When the storm had abated, the fog was still too thick for the ship to proceed. She lay to for three days, and at the expiration of this time the mist cleared away and revealed quantities of ice in the neighborhood. The St. Paul now proceeded, but met with thick weather until port was reached.

The Dutch steam-ship Schiedam, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, sighted a large number of icebergs on the 18th, in latitude 44° and longitude 48°, and she was obliged to steam some 80 miles to the southward in order to pass clear of them. On the following day, in latitude 43° and longitude 50°, another large iceberg was passed.

NEWLY-ORDAINED PRIESTS.

The Rev. Thomas MacMillan, one of the priests ordained by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle on Saturday, was the celebrant of a solemn high mass in the same edifice yesterday. He was assisted by Father Nevins, as deacon; Father Crosson, as sub-deacon; Father O'Gorman, as assistant priest, and Father Burns, as master of ceremonies. Bishop Lynch preached a brief sermon on the Holy Trinity. The other priests who were ordained with Father MacMillan were the Rev. Charles E. Crosson, of New-York, and the Rev. Samuel B. Hedges, of Ohio. Messrs. C. J. Burns, George J. Casserly, and T. Morrison received minor orders. All will, for the present, remain members of the community attached to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

SUICIDE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Coroner Ellinger was called upon yesterday to investigate the circumstances attending the suicide of Elizabeth Wagner, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. The deceased was 49 years of age, and a native of Mayhach, Hesse Darmstadt. She was the widow of Philip Wagner, a carpenter, who died seven years ago, and up to the time of her admission to the asylum lived with her son and daughter at No. 177 Stanton-street. She had within a period of five years lost her husband and four children, and she became deranged in consequence. Recently she developed a mania for suicide, and her relatives, fearing that she would put an end to her existence despite their watchfulness, had her committed to Blackwell's Island. She was admitted to the asylum on the 1st inst., and under the care of Dr. Franklin, the Medical Superintendent, appeared to improve. She was regarded as perfectly harmless. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Wagner, with some 20 other female patients, was permitted to walk in the grounds adjoining the asylum. The lunatics were under care of three female attendants. Shortly before 6 o'clock, while the women were returning to the asylum, Mrs. Wagner suddenly broke away from her companions, and, running swiftly down to the water's edge, on the east side of the island, leaped into the East River. She was rescued in a conscious condition, but died from the effects of the shock three hours later.

A BILL WITH A BAD PURPOSE.

RELIEVING STREET SURFACE RAILROADS FROM TAXATION AS REAL ESTATE.

The following bill—one of the series reported to the Legislature by the Joint Committee on Taxation—passed the Assembly on Friday last, and it now goes to the Governor for his approval:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of title 1 of chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The term 'lands' as used in this chapter shall be construed to include the land itself, including land under water, all buildings and other structures erected upon or affixed to the same, all wharves or piers, including the value of the right or grant to collect wharfage or dockage thereon, all bridges, railroad structures, superstructures, and tracks, and the iron thereon, and including the improvements, iron, and other fixtures owned by any railroad company, and permitted or authorized to be made, laid, or placed in, upon, above, or under any public roads, streets, or grounds, *except street surface railroads*, all gas, oil, steam, heat, and water pipes owned by any incorporated company, including such pipes laid in any public street or place, telegraph-poles and wires, wires and other fixtures used for electric light or for telephone companies, all trees and underwood growing thereon, and all mines, minerals, and quarries in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State; and the terms 'real estate' and 'real property,' whenever they occur in this chapter, shall be construed as having the same meaning as the term 'lands' thus defined."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Not one in fifty who reads this proposed law would think it other than what it seems to be—a commendable effort to specifically define the terms "lands," "real estate," and "real property" as they occur in the Revised Statutes. There is, however, an "African" of very large proportions skillfully concealed in this apparently harmless bill. It looks to the eye as if its only effect would be to make subject to taxation a very large amount of property under the head of "lands." But in reality, if it becomes a law, the result will be the cutting off from the assessment-rolls of property amounting to several millions of dollars which is now subject to taxation. The huge "African" is found in the four words, "except street surface railroads." The present law, as construed by the courts, covers every item enumerated in the above bill. With the exception of gas-pipes, they are all now assessed in this City. Gas-pipes are also reached by the law, but it has not yet been applied to them. The proposed law, therefore, adds not one particle of weight to the statutes, but, on the contrary, materially weakens them by taking away the power to tax the millions represented by the structures of the street surface railroads throughout the State. The exception is so nicely hid in the many words of the bill that no one would notice it without a careful reading. It was not in the original draft of the bill as it passed the Assembly, but was put in by the Senate, and was concurred in by the lower house. Just who is the real author of the proposed exception is a question, but of the fact that the bill as now worded is wholly in the interest of the street railroad corporations there can be no doubt. The present Legislature has made unusual pretensions to a desire to give the people of this State "reform" legislation, particularly in such a revision of the laws governing taxation as will help to make large corporations carry at least their share of the burden of taxation. That the Legislature should pass a law specifically exempting from taxation such important corporations as street surface railroads is, under the circumstances, a very extraordinary proceeding.

POSTPONING A FUNERAL.

THREE MOURNERS WHO STOOD AROUND A COFFIN IN A CANAL-STREET HOUSE.

August Frederich Armroid, of No. 180 Pineapple-street, Brooklyn, excitedly demanded at the Coroner's office, yesterday, that the funeral of his wife, which was to take place during the day at No. 187 Canal-street, should be delayed until it could be learned whether his suspicions that her death was due to unnatural causes were well founded. Armroid, who gave his occupation as that of an artist employed in a photograph gallery at No. 16 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, told the story of his unfortunate marital experience. He was married, he said, June 26, 1875, to Lizzie, the daughter of Charles Schultz, residing at No. 17 Middagh-street, Brooklyn. She was then 19 years old. She formed the acquaintance of some gay young people and Armroid's troubles then began. About two months ago she was introduced to a Charles Collins, the son of a boiler-maker in Third-street, Brooklyn, with whom she became infatuated. Two weeks later she deserted her husband, came to New-York, and took apartments with Collins, at Canal-street and the Bowery. Armroid met them on the street together last Monday night, and begged her to return to his home. She refused. On Saturday Mr. Schultz received a telegram from Collins announcing that his daughter was dead, and that her funeral would take place on Sunday, (yesterday.) Schultz and Armroid, believing that she had either been foully dealt with or had committed suicide, visited No. 187 Canal-street yesterday morning. Collins assured them that her death was due to pneumonia. They refused to believe him, and he agreed to postpone the further services until the afternoon.

After listening to the story, Clerk Toal directed a search to be made of the records of the Health Department. A certificate of death was found filed in proper form, indicating that Lizzie Collins had died at 5 A. M. on the 22d inst. of pneumonia, after an illness of seven days. This was the only name the woman was known by in the Canal-street house. The certificate bore the signature of Dr. George W. Holmes, of No. 367 Broome-street. As the Doctor is a reputable physician, Clerk Toal declined to interfere in the matter. Armroid hurried back to Canal-street, where he discovered that Schultz meanwhile had hunted up Dr. Holmes, and was now satisfied that the death of his daughter was caused by pneumonia. The funeral, it was then agreed, should proceed, and father, husband, and paramour stood around the coffin while the services were being conducted.

TWO RUNAWAY GIRLS.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BARGE OFFICE BOATMAN.

An officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct found two young girls wandering about in the neighborhood of West-street Saturday night, and as they appeared to be vagrants, he took them to the station-house. They gave their names as Kitty Hunter, aged 16, and Minnie Hull, aged 18, and said they came to this City from New-Haven to meet some friends, but failed to find them, and they had no money with which to return home. They were sent to Police Head-quarters, where Matron Webb took charge of them. Inspector Thorne questioned the girls yesterday, and Kitty Hunter told a remarkable story. She said that she was an orphan, and had been adopted by the family of Capt. C. C. Hull, master of the schooner Mary G. Beattie, who was the father of her companion. She was led astray by her step-brother about a year ago, and since that time she had not lived a moral life. She induced Minnie to come with her to this City last Friday, where she believed Capt. Hull's schooner was lying, intending to return on the schooner to New-Haven. When the girls arrived here they could not find the schooner. As they were penniless, they walked the streets on Friday night. Minnie sold a new pair of shoes that she wore on the following morning for a dollar, and bought a pair of slippers for 50 cents. They fared well on this sum, and on Saturday evening, while strolling about the Battery, they met two men, who induced them to take a sail in a small boat. They remained on the water until after nightfall. While they were in the boat one of the men committed an assault on the youngest girl. After the girls were landed they wandered about until they fell into the hands of the Police. Minnie corroborated the story of her companion. Inspector Thorne detailed Detectives Ferris and Handy, of the Central Office, to search for the wretch, and William Geary, a watchman, employed at the new Barge Office, was identified as the man by Kitty Hunter, who accompanied the officers during the search. Geary is 38 years of age. He is married and lives with his wife and four children at No. 10 Rose-street. He denied all knowledge of the affair, but was positively identified by both of the girls. He will be taken to Court to-day, and in the meantime the relatives of the injured child have been notified to come on to this City and take charge of her.

THE QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.

A special meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held at the Fair-grounds, Mineola, on Saturday, to chose a Vice-President in place of the late Surrogate Hagner. Charles J. Stewart, of Jamaica, was elected to the position. Arrangements for the fourteenth summer exhibition, to be held on the 17th and 18th of June, are now completed, and the schedule of premiums has been issued. Prizes ranging in value from $1 to $15 are offered in the departments of vegetables, fruits, landscape gardening, and flowers. In the department of horses 21 prizes are offered, as follows: Gentleman's road-horse, owned in the county, which has never competed for advertised money or other valuable consideration, except upon the grounds of the society, $20, $15, and $5; stallions, open to all competition, $25 and $10; to the following classes, owned and bred in the county: Mare or gelding 3 years old, $15 and $10; mare or gelding 4 years old, $10; mare or gelding, 5 years old, $15 and $10; mare or gelding, 6 years old, $15 and $10; single road-horse, $20, $15, and $5; single road-horse, open to all competition, $40, $20 and $10; single road-horse, owned in the county, exhibited under saddle, $20 and $15. There will be a field trial of plows, for three prizes of $10 each, and variety will be given to the exhibition by a bicycle competition, open to all amateurs, with three gold medal prizes, valued, respectively, at $25, $15, and $10, to take place on the society's half-mile track, which will be specially prepared for the occasion. Both the plowing and the bicycle contests will take place on the opening day.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

"All signs fail in dry seasons." This maxim is no more true of the weather than it is of the fruit crop. Had the strawberry-fields of Maryland and Virginia been visited last week by copious rains, the markets of our City would have been abundantly supplied this week with that luscious fruit. No amount of rain now, however, would benefit the strawberry-plants there. The hot sun and dry earth have finished the crops of those two States for this season. Maryland and Delaware shipped upward of 1,200 car-loads of strawberries last season to this market, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they send over 100 car-loads this season. Yet only two weeks ago the strawberry-fields never looked more promising. The supply of good strawberries that will be furnished to our markets during the present week will be less than has been sent here during the last week of May for 15 years, and in all probability prices will not be much lower than those of war times. There may be a great many poor berries shipped here, for the high prices will tempt the shippers to send any quality however poor. Such stock may sell as low as 10 cents per quart, but really good berries will sell all this week readily for from 15 to 20 cents per quart, while anything extra will find customers even at 40 cents per quart. The rain which fell here on Saturday night, although but slight, may, perhaps, aid the berry-plants of South Jersey. No amount of rain, however, can possibly give a satisfactory crop in that section. It may safely be concluded that the supply of berries from Southern New-Jersey, which usually fills our markets during the first two weeks in June will, not be sufficient this year to meet the demand, and that no cheap strawberries can be looked for until those from along the Hudson River begin to arrive. Should the weather continue dry for two weeks longer, the prospects are that one of the most abundant crops ever gathered from the Hudson River districts will be picked.

The drought has almost destroyed the pea crop in Maryland and Virginia, and many of these which do reach us from there are scarcely worth having at any price. The amount coming forward is much below that of previous years and the prices realized for them (from $4 50 to $6 per barrel) are far beyond any figures attained for many years past. Not only does the drought affect those two States, but it also has a marked influence upon the finances of consumers in this vicinity, who, it is estimated will be compelled to pay out $100,000 more for their early stuff than would have been necessary had the weather been at all favorable. Refreshing rains would save the pea crop to the farmers of Salem and Burlington Counties, N. J. Long Island farmers report much damage by drought, but believe that if rain falls within a few days their pea crop will be all right.

Asparagus, which is usually planted 18 inches in the ground, and the roots of which penetrate from three to four feet beneath the surface, does not stand the same chance of being killed by dry weather as peas, beans, and strawberries do. The size of the stalks is affected, however, and consequently the growers are compelled to cull out a majority of the stocks they cut as being too small for the market. Those they do send are smaller than they should be, and the quantity produced is very much less than it would be in favorable weather. An abundance of that vegetable may be expected for a few days. The prices at which it will be sold this season, however, cannot be brought below $1 50 per dozen, full-sized bunches, from Oyster Bay, and about 2 cents per bunch less for that from New-Jersey. The canners seem ready and anxious to buy at these figures, and as long as they will purchase asparagus will be sold to retailers at some advance over these prices.

HEBREW LODGES EXCITED.

THE SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE BURIAL OF A MEMBER.

Two Hebrew Societies of Newark—Tabor Lodge, No. 31, B'nai B'rith, and Star of Israel Lodge—are about to make a thorough investigation of a queer case of alleged attempted fraud. Jewish circles are greatly excited over the matter, which has been the chief topic of conversation since last Wednesday. Edward Rosenfeld, a member of both lodges, has resided in Toronto, Canada, since 1877. On Wednesday morning last his wife arrived in Newark, bringing with her a casket which she said contained the dead body of her husband. Notices were sent to the members of the lodges to attend the funeral that same afternoon from No. 138 Springfield-avenue, the residence of Mrs. Cecelia Winters, Mrs. Rosenfeld's mother. The societies attended and the funeral took place, but the coffin was not opened. This was owing to the fact that it exhaled a great stench, so powerful, indeed, that many of the attendants were obliged to leave the room. After the funeral some one suggested that it seemed queer that there should be so much decomposition in a body only two days after death. The suggestion seemed plausible, and then Rosenfeld's history began to be talked over. His family were entitled to $1,000 from each lodge.

Rosenfeld's father is estimated to be worth from $20,000 to $30,000. In 1873 Rosenfeld, Jr., started in business in Trenton and failed in a short time. Then he started in Newark and failed again. After that the Rosenfelds, father and son, went in business in Reading, Penn., and on the father's credit obtained $30,000 worth of goods on time from New-York firms. It is alleged that the goods were taken to Philadelphia and sold at auction, and the Rosenfelds went to Canada. Their creditors followed them, however, and caused their arrest, but a compromise was subsequently effected by which they paid 35 per cent. of their indebtedness. These and other episodes in Rosenfeld's history with which his acquaintances in Newark are familiar strengthen the belief that Rosenfeld's alleged death is an ingenious attempt to swindle the two lodges. The widow and her mother declare that he is dead and buried, and say they have sent to Toronto for affidavits of people who saw him die.

THE TOMBS MISSION.

THE MYSTERIOUS PIRATE VISITED BY A CLERGYMAN FORTY YEARS AGO.

A number of gentlemen spoke last evening in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh street, in support of "the Gospel Mission to the Tombs," and explained the objects of the society, the manner of doing its work, and its financial condition. The Rev. S. M. Hamilton presided. Mr. E. L. Lentilhon, the Secretary of the mission, explained that they went to the prison to help men who were in trouble, who were innocent, perhaps, and could not get out without help. They went to those who had committed their first crime, and especially to those who had believed that every man's hand was against them. Thus far the mission had received for the fiscal year $600 for its support. All they asked was $1,500, though a much larger sum might be profitably used. The Rev. S. G. Law, Prison Chaplain, gave a brief account of prison experiences, and read communications from penitent men who had been converted. Dr. S. I. Prime said that one of his earliest associations connected with the Tombs Prison dated back 40 years, when, as a young clergyman, he had paid a visit to a handsome young pirate, 22 years of age, who had been condemned to death for crimes committed upon the seas. There was a mystery about this pirate which the public had never penetrated. He called himself "Baby," and was known by no other name, though there was every reason to believe that he was the son of a distinguished family in this City, the mention of whose name, even at this late day, would amaze and startle the community. Through the influence of his family a pardon was obtained from the President of the United States, and the pirate disappeared, never to be heard of again. Dr. Arthur Brooks believed the mission to be one of the most essential works that Christian people could take up. Dr. Hamilton made an appeal for funds for the support of the mission, which was liberally responded to by those present.

HICKSITE FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

There was a very large congregation at the meeting of the Hicksite Friends in their meeting-house, in Rutherford-place, yesterday morning. The principal addresses were made by Mr. Allen Flytcraft, of Pennsylvania; Mr. John Cornell, of Western New-York, and Ann Packer, of Ohio. In the afternoon Mr. Cornell addressed the congregation from the text found in the writings of St. Paul: "Blessed are they that are tempted, for to him that endureth shall be given the crown of life." The speaker did not believe in the doctrine of a devil going about like a roaring lion seeking whom he might devour. Our temptations in this world arose from our own passions and human instincts, the perversion of which from their exercise was sin. Mr. Cornell was followed by two ladies in quaint Quaker caps. There was then a prayer, and after sitting a few seconds in silent meditation, the people arose and left the house. This morning the sessions of the Yearly Meeting will be resumed, only members being admitted; but on Wednesday there will be another public meeting. From what could be ascertained by conversation with the members, there are no more exciting questions before the Conference than those of finance and minor matters of complaint and discipline. The number of non-residents present at the Conference, a large proportion of whom are from the West, is estimated to be about 800; but as any member of the body may attend the Yearly Meeting and participate in its proceedings, they are not strictly delegates in the Presbyterian sense of the term, nor so strictly bound to attend each session.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The millinery store of Mrs. S. Weinhandler, No. 881 Grand-street, was entered at an early hour on Saturday morning last by burglars, who forced an entrance through the rear and carried off forty pieces of satin, valued at $400.

A large number of immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The Egypt, of the National Line, brought 1,581; the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, 1,308, and the Schiedam, of the Netherlands-American Line, 480. The State of Nevada, of the State Line, which arrived late yesterday, also had several hundred immigrants on board.

The death of Flora Meyer, an infant, 8 months and 3 days old, at her parents' residence, No. 48 Chrystie-street, from erysipelas succeeding vaccination, was reported at the office of the Board of Health yesterday. The child was vaccinated 10 days ago. This is the third death succeeding vaccination that has been reported within a week.

Ervain Lariviere, of No. 313 Rivington-street, was robbed of a silver watch while standing in the Bowery on Saturday. The theft was so skillfully done that the owner of the watch did not know of his loss until told by a bystander. Henry Williams, alias "Billy" English, an expert pick-pocket, was committed in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Duffy, on a charge of having taken the watch.

Large quantities of beautiful Spring flowers are sent out daily from the East Side Flower Mission (formerly Rivington-street) to gladden the sick and poor in the tenement quarters of the City. To-day, 140 fine rose-plants, the gift of a Newport lady, will be given as rewards of merit to poor children in the schools of the Children's Aid Society. The new address of the mission is East Broadway, Gouverneur, and Henry streets.

Matthew Ryan and Joseph Donohue, employes of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, quarreled on Saturday night on the ice-dock at the foot of Leroy-street. Ryan struck Donohue in the face, and the latter retaliated by striking his assailant on the head with a pair of ice-tongs, causing injuries which necessitated Ryan's removal to St. Vincent's Hospital. Donohue was arrested, and Justice Murray yesterday committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

James McDonnell, aged 18, of No. 147 Sullivan-street, and Daniel Noonan, aged 17, of No. 168 Prince-street, were arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, on the complaint of Matthew McLean, of No. 411 East Seventeenth-street, who charged them with having assaulted and attempted to rob him while he was walking through Washington Park. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but, as McLean failed to appear, they were remanded until to-day.

Robert Winters, a carpet-layer, of No. 342 West Thirty-ninth-street, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. When he was examined in his own behalf he casually mentioned that he locked his wife, who was sick abed, in her rooms, when he left the house Saturday night to get some oysters for her. He met some boon companions and got drunk. In order to release the poor woman from her involuntary confinement, Justice Murray discharged the prisoner with a reprimand.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of James Knight, in the tenement-house No. 306 East One Hundred and Sixth-street, in which Knight, his wife, Mary, and Michael Fitzgerald, of No. 217 East Seventy-fourth-street, took part. Fitzgerald knocked Knight down and poured the contents of a kettle of boiling water over him, scalding him severely over the back and arms. He also struck Mrs. Knight over the eye with a stone, cutting her severely. Knight was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, and Fitzgerald was locked up at the Eighty-eighth-street Police station.

Coroner Ellinger yesterday received a letter from Mr. Alexander Hamilton, dated at Nevis, Irvington, N. Y., in reference to Louis Baker, of Washington, D. C., who was found dead in a room at French's Hotel on Thursday last, having been suffocated by escaping gas. Mr. Hamilton writes that Baker was a grandson of Col. Meisenfels, who commanded a Pennsylvania regiment during the Revolutionary war, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and under these circumstances he [Mr. Hamilton] would assume all the necessary expenses of the interment of the deceased. The remains will therefore be decently interred.

Deputy Coroner Rafele made an autopsy yesterday of the remains of Mrs. Johanna Breiman, the German woman who was found murdered in her apartments at No. 519 East Sixteenth-street on Saturday. The Doctor found both carotid arteries cut, and the windpipe completely severed. The body was in such an advanced state of decomposition that the extent of the contusions could not be definitely ascertained. The blister on the right leg proved to be of a post-mortem nature, caused by an accumulation of gases between the muscles and skin. No trace of the fugitive murderer has been obtained, and there seems to be very little doubt that the man has committed suicide.

BROOKLYN.

The Forty-seventh Regiment went to St. Paul's Church, last evening, where they listened to the annual sermon, which was preached by Chaplain Newland Maynard, F. R. H. S.

In his sermon, in Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher demonstrated that a mother's love is often more efficacious in bringing up a child in the way he should go than is "a father's spank."

Benjamin F. Spink, who owns a jewelry store on Fulton-street, sold $30 worth of jewelry to two strangers on Saturday, receiving several five-dollar bills in payment. Two of them were on the National Bank of Troy, N. Y., and were afterward found to be counterfeits.

Two more policemen—Officers McCormack and Farley, of the First Precinct—were attacked by roughs yesterday. They were taking a drunken prisoner to the station-house, when William White and several others tried to rescue the man. White was arrested and the others escaped.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place in the First Presbyterian Church to-day. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, United States District Attorney Stewart L. Woodford, and the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson.

Two young men named William Wilson, of No. 119 Harrison-street, and Charles Anderson, of No. 181 Baltic-street, got into a fight on Baltic-street, Saturday afternoon, and Anderson stabbed Wilson in the abdomen. The latter, who is of a weak mind, said nothing about the matter until yesterday, when he showed the wound to his brother, with a portion of the intestines protruding from it. Wilson's brother at once called on the Police, who took the wounded man to St. Peter's Hospital, and began a search for his assailant. Anderson was found in the afternoon, and arrested by Officer Doran.

LONG ISLAND.

Of the 10 towns in Suffolk County, 6 have granted licenses to sell liquor, and 4 have prohibited its sale. All the members of the Board of Excise of Brookhaven are Prohibitionists.

Unusual preparations have been made for the parade of the Jamaica Fire Department, which takes place on Wednesday next. A number of companies from the neighboring villages will take part. Two bands of music will be in the procession, and after the parade a collation will be served at the Town Hall by the ladies of the village.

Mr. Frank Norton and other gentlemen of Stony Brook and Port Jefferson have recently been in consultation with Receiver Sharp and other officers of the Long Island Railroad, with a view to inducing the company to divert the course of the Port Jefferson branch from its present termination at Camsewogue, beginning somewhere near the railroad crossing at East Setauket, and running to a wharf on the shore, the object being to open up a new line of travel from Connecticut and other Eastern States by means of steam-boat connections with New-Haven and Bridgeport. There is a large amount of Eastern Summer travel to Rockaway and Coney Island, and the proposed route, it is argued, would have the advantage of cheapness and quickness. It is understood that Mr. Sharp is ready to proceed with the enterprise, provided he receives proper encouragement and co-operation from the residents of the neighborhood.

NEW-JERSEY.

George Smith, aged 26, residing in Jersey City, was struck by a locomotive while walking through the Pennsylvania Railroad cut last evening, and sustained injuries which will doubtless prove fatal.

John Murray, of No. 71 Lillie-street, Newark, shot himself in the head at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while laboring in a fit of temporary insanity. He was removed to St. Barnabas's Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

William H. Phillips was arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning for atrocious assault and battery on James Hill, of No. 187 Essex-street. He struck Hill on the head with a sash weight while the latter was engaged in mailing a dispossess notice on his [Phillips's] door, at the request of O. T. W. McDonald, the owner of the building. Hill's injury is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

John Stahl resides on Hawkins-street, Newark. He has been in the habit of frequently quarreling with his wife. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he took effective measures to end his earthly troubles. Arming himself with a revolver, he went out of the house and hanged himself to a neighboring tree, after which he shot himself through the head twice. The body was discovered and removed to his late residence.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Schuetzen Park, on Union Hill, N. J., was held yesterday afternoon. It was decided to hold a fair from June 5 to the 20th, and that other entertainments, such as shooting for prizes, athletic exhibitions, &c., be given. A large number of gifts have been sent for prizes. These consist of a billiard-table, piano, sewing-machines, barrels of sugar, a gold watch and chain, cigars, &c. The proceeds are to be applied toward liquidating the indebtedness of the park. On Sunday afternoon next another meeting will be held to complete arrangements.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—E. D'Arche, Washington Anderson, Mrs. A. Barrage, J. Balcour, Mrs. Balcour and child, Miss Balcour, F. Bourdil, James R. Baxter, James L. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Richard O'Farrell, William Thornton Furse, Mrs. C. S. Gulliver, G. R. Gibson, James Gardiner, H. H. Grayson, R. M. Hutchinson, Frederick Hartley, Miss M. Holmes, John Harold, H. F. Heath, Miss Howley, W. H. Jackson, Master Johnson, Miss Maria Jones, Mr. Janssen, Walter Mansfield, Henry Barlow, Master H. W. Gulliver, Miss Kammerer, Dr. G. B. Lyon, Miss Annie Leib, L. Duckenbrusen, John MacGregor, James Martin, Mr. Munroe, Charles Millard, Mr. Maillard, two Misses Mullarkey, J. S. McMahon, W. R. Mills, Mr. Nicholson, Miss Rose Paton, R. Pasch, R. W. Ranson, Marcus Robinson, S. J. N. Romilly, W. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Master William C. Simpson, Master Percy H. Simpson, Master Charles R. Simpson, Mrs. Stallwood and child, W. C. Thayer, Mrs. Walker, J. Massey, the Rev. W. Jacobs, Miss Alice Broderick.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—H. Kent, James Kent, L. Bush, C. McDonald, Mrs. and Miss Wright, George Leiwry, Joseph and V. Jaques, George and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Towers, Mr. Bradshaw, J. R. Hall, Joseph Taylor, Dr. H. R. Brandt, C. Board, Mr. Brighty, R. Jaques, Miss J. Birch, Miss E. C. Jaques, Mrs. Hall, Master J. G. Hall, Miss L. J. Hall, Mrs. M. A. Hardy, Mrs. and Miss Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Bowes and infant, Henry and P. Stevenson, R. Wright, J. Bird, Miss Kate Bartle, Mrs. McWhinney, W. W. Copp, C. H. Price, Mrs. Griffin, Miss E. Griffin, Thomas and Mrs. Smith and infant, Miss S. L. Dyer, Mrs. and Miss Mimminger, M. and A. Twomey, the Rev. Father Cosgrove.

In steam-ship Devonia, from Glasgow.—Miss Anne Mercer, Hugh Shaw, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gleeson and daughter, Miss Findlay, Miss M. Findlay, James Wishart, Dr. Henry Laing, James Lamb, Mrs. E. A. Marshall and two children, Mrs. Bickel, Mrs. Syme and two children, Mr. Baird, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Wash, Mrs. F. E. Rice, S. Robb, Mr. Harford, Thomas Goldie.

In steam-ship Bermuda, from Bermuda.—W. L. Bennett, the Rev. J. L. Stewart, W. L. Markill, Miss S. Markill, T. M. Smith, G. A. Deniston, Mrs. Flagg and daughter, Mr. Stanley, Miss Shanley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry, P. Waters, Jacob Weiss, Mrs. M. Bell, Miss R. Bell, Miss A. Darrell, Joseph Atherton.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. D. G. Burt and child, G. Schelsheim, Mrs. E. L. Lathem and son, Mrs. Grant and child, Dr. Hunter and wife, Mrs. Doherty, I. King, H. Stamford, wife and child, E. Moore, Mrs. A. L'Hommedieu, Master W. L'Hommedieu.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:35 | Sun sets......7:18 | Moon rises..3:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	7:28	Gov. Island	8:28	Hell Gate	9:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, MAY 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool May 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Egypt (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool May 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Standard, (Br.,) Darnell, Rotterdam May 3, Cardiff 7th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Brass, Glasgow May 12 and Larne 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Muriel, (Br.,) Guilfoil, Bermuda 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow May 12, via Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Hathersage, (Br.,) Hoare, Middlesborough 19 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Biela, (Br.,) Carroll, Santos April 24, and Rio Janeiro May 1, with coffee to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Warrior, (Br.,) Jones, Pernambuco May 5, with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder.

Steam-ship Schiedam, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam May 8, via Flushing 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Porter, Aspinwall 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Blackwall, Davies, of and 36 ds. from London, with mdse. to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Ship Bengal, (of Liverpool,) Irving, Calcutta 112 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.

Ship St. Paul, Williams, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to William R. Grace & Co.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Bermingham, London April 5, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Carl Gerhard, (Ger.,) Peters, Bahia 46 ds., with sugar to Amsinck & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Brothers, Colson, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Nellie, (Norw.,) Iversen, Newport 21 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harriet Campbell, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Grafton, Workington 28 ds., with pig-iron to Stevens & Reynolds—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Alma, (Norw.,) Wokholt, Havre April 24, with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Bark Crown Prince, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, London 39 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Silo, (Norw.,) Ellingsen, St. Nazaire 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Boylesta, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Hamburg 49 ds., with old iron, &c., to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Honor, (Aust.,) Maregila, Trieste 80 ds., via Lussinpiccolo, with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Hektor, (Norw.,) Tellefsen, St. Nazaire April 26, in ballast to order. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Lisbon, (of Bath,) Chisholm, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Romance, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toye, Middlesborough 45 ds., with iron to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.S.W.; cloudy and thick off shore; at City Island, calm, cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Maas, for Rotterdam.

Also, via Long Island Sound, brigs J. L. Stewart and Terra Nova, for Halifax; Premier, for Bridgewater; schrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Como, and Wilson Morse, for Portland; Victor, for Baracoa; G. D. Perry, for Machias; Londa, for Grand Menan; Arran and Calvin, for St. John, N. B.

Anchored at City Island, brig Beaver, for St. Jervis, N. F.

SPOKEN.

May 5, lat. 43, lon. 36, bark Rhoda, (Br.,) from Boston for Liverpool.

May 11, lat. 42 12, lon. 50 23, ship Lady Lawrence, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

May 16, lat. 41 20, lon. 55 14, bark Emily Lawther, (Br.,) from Baltimore for Lough.

BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Condron, from New-York May 13 for Liverpool, arr. here this morning at 6:30.

The American Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia May 13 for Liverpool, has arr. off Crookhaven.

HAVRE, May 23.—The French Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Franguel, from New-York May 12, arr. here this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

LONDON, May 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York May 13, for Hamburg, is reported off Scilly.

MOVILLE, May 23.—The Allan Line steam-ship Phoenician, Capt. Scott, from Boston May 6 for Glasgow, has arr. here.

FORCED REDUCTION!

FURNITURE

AT

UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

In consequence of over-stock and intended alteration in our premises, we offer our entire stock at most extraordinary low prices.

FOR INSTANCE,

PAINTED BEDROOM SUITS,
$12 50 and upward.

WALNUT AND ASH BEDROOM SUITS, NEW DESIGNS,
$30 and upward.

ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS, IN RAW SILK, &C.,
$60 and upward.

SUBSTANTIAL SIDEBOARDS,
$22 and upward.

ELEGANT BOOKCASES, LATEST PATTERNS,
$12 and upward.

And a vast assortment of the most artistic and fashionable furniture, our exclusive design and manufacture.

Special Bargains offered in very choice patterns of Rattan and Willow Furniture for Summer use. Lawn and piazza easy chairs, lounges, &c.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

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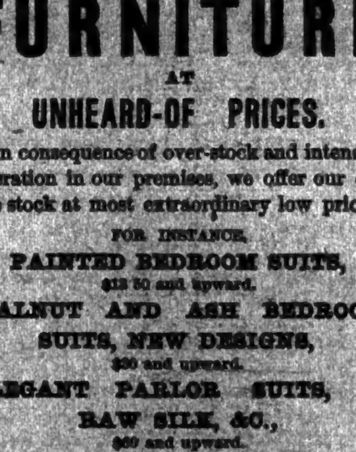
Stores, 104, 106 & 108 West 19th-st.,

Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.



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CHINA AND GLASS Department.

$100,000.

STOCK REDUCED FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

THE PUBLIC ARE AWARE THAT WE ALWAYS ADVERTISE EXACTLY AS THE FACTS WARRANT.

Owing to immense alterations and additions to our buildings

WE FIND OURSELVES COMPELLED TO CONDENSE OUR STOCK, AND HAVE DECIDED ON OFFERING, (IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING UP AND WAREHOUSING THE GOODS,)

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CHINA, GLASSWARE AND ART POTTERY

IN FACE OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CHEAPER THAN ALL OTHER HOUSES,

AT

FURTHER REDUCTIONS,

RANGING FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

THIS IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR SUPPLYING YOUR IMMEDIATE AND PROSPECTIVE WANTS, AND A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OCCURS.

IT IS A FRESH AND COMPLETE STOCK AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

R. H. MACY & CO

CARPETS.

Buy of the Manufacturers and Save Intermediate Profits.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST APPROVED VARIETIES OF CARPETS AND FLOOR COVERINGS,

Manufactured by Ourselves

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S RETAIL TRADE, CONSISTING OF

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, &c., &c.,

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THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND TO COMBINE IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE ELEGANCE OF APPEARANCE AND POSITIVE WEARING QUALITIES, AND ARE WELL WORTHY OF THE INSPECTION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS.

WE ALSO OFFER A FULL LINE OF

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At the Lowest Possible Prices.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CHURCHES, STEAMERS, AND HOTELS.

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IMPORTED

WRAPS and FICHUS,

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OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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IN SILK, STUFF, SWISS, LAWN, and FOULARD, in DESIGNS EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN.

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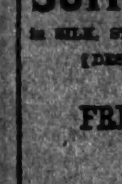
FRENCH UNDERWEAR,

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.



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Carriages shipped C. O. D. to any locality, wholesale and retail. Send for circular.

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POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK SILK

DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED, LARGE INVOICE BLACK SATIN BROCADES, ALL NEW DESIGNS, AT $1.69. WOULD BE GOOD VALUE AT $2.

LARGE LOT BLACK SATIN PEKIN STRIPES AT 69 cents; WORTH $1.

OUR THREE POPULAR QUALITIES OF BLACK DRESS SILKS, WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK, 99 $1.25 $1.49.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN OUR

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FULL STOCK OF EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE IN TUSCAN, LEGHORN, MILAN, CHIP, AND FANCY BRAID

HATS.

ALL NOVELTIES IN

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SILKS, AND SATINS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

LACES.

RARE BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND IN TORCHON, ANTIQUE, BRETONNE, LANGUEDOC, RUSSIAN, AND BLACK FRENCH LACES.

FULL LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

"POSITIVELY THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY."

PARASOLS,

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COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER FROM WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, $1.24.

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, 69 CENTS, EQUAL TO ANY DOLLAR SHIRT SOLD.

NECKWEAR, COLLARS, AND CUFFS.

GAUZE AND GOSSAMER UNDERWEAR.

YACHTING-SHIRTS, WHITE AND FANCY VESTS, &c.

R. H. MACY & CO

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GREAT SALE

OF

1,460 ROLLS

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY NEXT, AND CONTINUE UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD, A RECENT LARGE PURCHASE OF WAREHOUSE SAMPLES OF FINE FANCY MATTINGS, IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS, IN FROM ONE TO THREE PRICE LOTS. THEY WILL BE SOLD AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF TEN DOLLARS A ROLL OF 40 YARDS, OR AT THE RATE OF 25 CENTS PER YARD.

THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS, AS THE MOST OF IT IS WORTH FULLY 50 CENTS PER YARD.

OF THIS LOT NOTHING LESS THAN A PIECE WILL BE SOLD.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

189 and 191 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

P. S.—Carpets at prices far below the market, in order to reduce stock previous to the enlargement of our warerooms early next month.

The most beautiful and perfect Mower ever offered. A complete assortment of Ten Sizes. Hand machines, $10 and upward. New Pony Mowers, $55. Horse Mowers, $80 and $100. Acknowledged at home and abroad the Lawn Mower *par excellence*. Easily operated, noiseless, and incomparably the most durable. Compare the President with all others, and Buy the Best.

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